Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,102. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Friday: FAIR and WARM.

Stock market—General decline caused by a squeeze in money.—Page 10.

Wheat, 81⅞ cents; corn, 30¼ cents; cotton, 7 15-16 cents.—Page 11.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Real estate.—Page 6.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Court calendars.—Page 6.

Business troubles.—Page 6.

Marine intelligence.—Page 12.

Newark thieves chloroformed Mrs. Annie Meyer and looted her house.—Page 3.

Tragedian and Louise N. won the two stakes decided yesterday at the Morris Park races.—Page 7.

Jacob Worth has been appointed Clerk of Kings County to succeed Henry C. Saffen, deceased.—Page 8.

Money rates were forced up to 100 per cent. on 'Change yesterday by the demands of the small borrowers.—Page 8.

Fireman Schuster rescued a baby from a building at 70 West One Hundred and First Street yesterday morning.—Page 3.

"Little Delmonico," who sold sandwiches and pies in the City Hall, was evicted by the Superintendent of Public Buildings.—Page 5.

Frank Daniel Bunce, business manager of the Lyceum Theatre, died at his desk from heart disease, aggravated by indigestion.—Page 9.

Representatives of railroads entering Jersey City protest against the rate of taxation, and say the money is not properly used.—Page 3.

The success of the sound-money parade to-morrow is assured. More than 120,000 men, representing all trades and industries, will be in line.—Page 8.

George Walton Green made an address at a mass meeting of sound-money Democrats last night. He spoke of Bryan as a traitor to his party.—Page 9.

Giuseppe Colneccio presented forged naturalization papers to the registration clerk yesterday, and acknowledged he had paid $10 for them.—Page 3.

Reports received at Republican Headquarters in this city yesterday indicate that sound money will win by a handsome majority on election day.—Page 3.

The second annual convention of the New-Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs was held yesterday. An address was made on "The New Woman."—Page 5.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club adopted resolutions against the proposed Constitutional amendment permitting the leasing of the State's forest preserves.—Page 3.

President O'Brien of the Dock Board has made a statement in answer to the complaints of Commissioner Einstein. He denies the charges of his colleague.—Page 8.

The Andrus inquest, at Yonkers, was postponed for one week. Coroner Mills will make a test of the batteries found in the cellar to ascertain if they would explode a bomb.—Page 9.

Sheriff Johnson, at White Plains, showed that the jail bars through which Edward Jacques sawed were so soft that he could have cut them in ten minutes. It is now believed Jacques escaped on foot.—Page 9.

The Brooklyn police are holding eleven persons who are suspected of having knowledge of the murder of Mrs. Charlotte Saunders, the Coney Island washerwoman who was found dead in her shanty.—Page 9.

J. E. Bloom, Chairman of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League, sent out an address yesterday denouncing as untruthful the recent charges made by the Popocratic leaders that workmen were coerced to take part in the sound-money parade to-morrow.—Page 9.

Charles C. Kaiser, who claimed on Wednesday night that his wife had been murdered by highwaymen, is now accused of committing the murder himself. The articles alleged to have been taken from himself and his wife have been found by the police.—Page 11.

The Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, in its report for six months ending June 30, 1896, says the freight equipment of the road has been improved, and that steel structures have supplanted the wooden bridges and trestles.—Page 12.

Josiah H. Bertine and his daughter, who were the victims of highway robbers at Pelham Manor, last Tuesday night, failed yesterday to identify the three men who were arrested on suspicion by Headquarters detectives in this city. The prisoners decline to give any information about themselves.—Page 9.

A call was issued yesterday from Democratic National Headquarters asking those who want the people's will expressed next Tuesday to watch the polls with close scrutiny to prevent the success of an alleged gigantic scheme of corruption. It is asserted that the "Syndicated wealth of Europe and America" has set apart millions for the control of the election by corrupt means. Page 2.

BETTING MORE LIVELY.

Col. Swords Placed $3,000 to $1,000 on McKinley.

The betting spirit is increasing as the day of the election approaches, and yesterday recorded a greater number of wagers, and wagers of large amounts of money, than any previous day.

Col. Harry L. Swords caught what he thought was a good thing when he found a man who was willing to bet $1,000 against $3,000 that Bryan would win. The money was deposited by both sides.

Col. Swords then offered $1,000 to $500 that McKinley would carry Illinois, but for this bet no taker has yet been discovered.

F. H. Brooks of 7 Wall Street made a bet of $3,000 to $2,500 that this State will give a plurality for McKinley of 150,000, and "Billy" Edwards has placed a bet of $1,000 even on a plurality of 200,000 in this State for McKinley.

J. A. Blair of the Stock Exchange offered yesterday any part of $50,000 that McKinley would have 250,000 plurality in this State.

John S. James has placed $4,500, at odds of 4 to 1, on McKinley on the general result, and has $6,500 more to place at the same odds.

A Silver Smelter's Bet.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—A telegram was received to-day from J. E. North of Omaha, Internal Revenue Collector, stating that a member of a silver smelting company in that city had $10,000 to bet even on the election of Mr. Bryan. C. C. Vlall, a stock broker of this city, wired to Mr. North, accepting the wager, and he offered to bet $15,000 to $5,000 that McKinley will be elected.

INSULT TO THE FLAG.

Silver Men Spit and Stamp on a Republican Emblem.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The tenants of Temple Court Building were startled to hear shouting at 1 P. M. to-day in the room of the Secretary of the American Railway Union.

Those who investigated found a number of men, yelling, while they stamped and spat upon several American flags bearing the names of McKinley and Hobart. Two tenants notified the manager of the building that unless the offending people vacated the room for good they themselves would move out. As the Secretary of the American Railway Union has paid his rent, the manager is in a quandary.

The Secretary, Burns, is running for the Legislature.

CLAIMED FOR M'KINLEY

PREDICTIONS MADE TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Reports Sent In to Headquarters from the Several States—Indiana Promises a Majority of Not Less Than 25,000, and Possibly of 60,000—The Estimate for New-York Is 300,000 for McKinley—Some Interesting Forecasts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Final reports by letter from the Chairmen of the Republican State Committees have been coming to headquarters here for the last week. To-night, after a council of the National Committee, it was decided to give to the press these reports as fast as they were received, following the action of Campaign Chairman Campau of the Democratic National Committee.

Only parts of the reports from each State Chairmen were given out. The extracts, in substance, from the reports received up to to-night, are as follows:

INDIANA—I feel confident McKinley will not get less than 25,000 majority, and it may be 60,000. I base these estimates on the recent thirty-day poll, which was as favorable as the sixty-day poll of the State. First and Thirteenth Congressional Districts safe; Eleventh and Twelfth sure but close; we will win in the Third District, which is usually about 3,000 Democratic. In the Fifth, Faris is confident he will be elected; Sixth is close, with a good show for Johnson; Seventh, 5,000 Republican majority; Eighth, 7,000 Republican majority; Ninth, Landis will get 600 majority or more; Second District safe; Tenth, Crum Packer sure to win. Feel sure of all but three members, and believe Indiana will give a solid Congressional delegation.

IOWA—Sure to carry the State by not less than 40,000, and it may be twice that. Hard fights in the Second, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Eleventh Congressional Districts.

KANSAS—Will give McKinley not less than 8,000 majority, based on reliable information received from every precinct. I believe the entire eight Congressmen will be elected. One hundred speeches a day being made under direction of committee.

NEBRASKA—Claims the State by 18,000 majority.

MICHIGAN—Absolutly sure of not less than 20,000 majority for McKinley, and believe it will exceed that. Predicts full Congressional delegation from the State. I have not predicted success publicly, but our reports are overwhelmingly favorable.

MINNESOTA—Our last poll shows McKinley's majority 15,000. We have strong hopes of more. Minneapolis uncertain. May give 5,000 either way. St. Paul safe. Congressional Districts First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth, sure, and our chances good for carrying the Third, Sixth, and Seventh.

NEW-YORK.—New-York State majority for McKinley will exceed 300,000. New-York City will give McKinley 60,000 majority. The Congressional majorities will run from 1,500 to 14,000 or 16,000 in the Twenty-second and Thirty-fourth Districts. We will elect 120 of the 150 members of the General Assembly, and, as we have a majority of 20 in the Senate, we will elect a Republican to succeed Senator Hill.

OHIO—Claims the State by 100,000 majority.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Third poll of State gives McKinley 8,000 majority. In this estimate, we are counting out as against us every doubtful vote. We have insisted on being conservative. Democrats seem to have given up the contest on Presidential Electoral ticket, and are concentrating all efforts on the Legislature.

Pettigrew has funds and is leaving money in every county. National Committeeman Kittridge puts our majority in the Legislature at 90 out of 126. Chairman Munn of the Black Hills region gives the State to McKinley by 4,000 on a most conservative estimate.

TEXAS.—Reports justify the belief that McKinley will carry Texas.

WEST VIRGINIA.—McKinley's plurality will not be less than 11,000. All four Congressional districts are safe.

MICHIGAN SURE FOR McKINLEY.

The Bottom Has Dropped Out of the Silver Campaign.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 29.—The bottom has fallen out of the silver Democratic campaign. The party managers are still, in public, claiming everything, but they freely admit their defeat in private. During this last week of the campaign there are only fifteen speakers on the stump, and most of the local campaigners have retired.

In this city the "Coin" Harvey meeting Monday night was the only one of the week, and instead of numerous ward meetings, noisy harangues in silver headquarters are depended upon to convert voters. Harvey was the only speaker in Detroit for the past week, and in many towns in the State no meetings at all will be held.

The Republicans and sound-money Democrats have 140 speakers under the direction of the State Committee, and a swarm of local speakers, and they are covering the State as it has never been covered before. Pools were sold even on Michigan two weeks ago, and now it is 4 to 1 that McKinley will carry the State.

FOSTER IS PLEASED.

Thinks the Outlook for McKinley Is Very Bright.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Ex-Gov. Charles Foster stopped over at the Arcade Hotel to-day for three hours. He was on his way to Jamestown, where he addressed a Republican rally to-night. This is ex-Gov. Foster's third week in the Ohio campaign, he having come from Missouri, where he stumped the State for thirteen days. Concerning the situation in that State, he said: "It looks very hopeful for a Republican victory. I believe that a greater proportion of Missouri Democrats will vote for McKinley than Ohio. They were on the platforms at the meetings I addressed and everywhere I found them active."

Generally speaking, Gov. Foster expressed himself as highly satisfied with the outlook. "This terrible earnestness on the part of the people," he said, with a smile, "cannot fail to win. Everybody is interested. I was talking to a McKinley man this morning who said that five of his associates were Bryan men, but that he is going to try to get them before election day." The Governor was immensely pleased over the latest figures as to Ohio.

WASHBURN IS CONFIDENT.

He Predicts the Election of Bryan—Talks of Combinations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Chairman Washburn of the Western Populist headquarters was in conference most of to-day with Senator Butler, Chairman of the National Committee. Mr. Washburn said there was nothing done by them, except to go over the general situation before leaving their ticket in the hands of the voters, and to attend to any details that had been overlooked. The two Chairmen said they had done all that could be done now, and the obstacles in the way of complete fusion would have to remain.

Mr. Washburn said the probabilities were all in the direction of Bryan's election. He knew of six combinations of Electoral votes in States that were not safely for Bryan or McKinley which would work out the salvation of the silver candidate, allowing the Republicans Illinois.

Mr. Washburn confidently said that Mr. Bryan could not be beaten, with the gold Democratic vote offset by the silver Republican vote, as admitted by the opposition, and the addition of the 2,000,000 Populist votes.

FEARS OF BRYAN'S COLLAPSE.

Evidences that He May Break Down Before the Campaign Closes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Chairman James K. Jones and others connected with the National Democratic headquarters are fearful that Bryan will collapse before the campaign ends.

While he appears robust and insists that he will have no trouble in filling all the engagements he has made, those who have watched him closest since he came to Chicago agree that his throat seems to be swelled beyond its natural proportions; that he is suffering with a severe cold, and that he speaks with great difficulty. Graceful gestures, which once gave force to his orations, are now languid and automatic, and he does not impress those who hear him as a man who could move any number of people by the strength of his eloquence. He is not the same man, physically, that captured the Coliseum Convention.

When a number of ward celebrities crowded around him in Pulaski Hall last night and insisted on shaking hands with him, his face expressed much aversion, and he seemed to reciprocate the attentions with painful reluctance. Indeed, the Democratic candidate's face seemed to reflect physical pain, and while speaking in another Ashland Avenue hall, his voice was scarcely audible beyond the edge of the stage. Men who have traveled with him on his special trains say he has reached the limit of human endurance.

During the early days of his speaking tour they say he was permitted to sleep long hours, and each morning appeared refreshed and ready for a repetition of the previous day's task. But since his entry into Illinois, they claim that he has taken less care of his health. He has been unable to get his previous refreshing sleep, and his nights have been disturbed and restless. He appears nervous and easily agitated, and exhibits all the symptoms of a man on the verge of nervous collapse.

Since Mr. Bryan's arrival in Chicago he has had difficulty with his throat, which he did not experience before. During the frequent changes from sweltering halls to the cool outer air, he has several times suffered from chills, and has added to a slight cold contracted several days ago.

His vocal cords are swollen and inflamed, and a number of physicians have expressed the opinion that he was running the greatest risk in continuing the strain on his voice. Mr. Bryan nearly collapsed this morning. He refused to leave his bed until 9 o'clock, and his special train had to be held for him nearly two hours.

"There is a limit to human endurance," said Theodore Nelson, Secretary of the State Committee, who has charge of Mr. Bryan's State tour. "Mr. Bryan is simply used up. He got to bed after 1 o'clock last night, and this morning he simply could not get started in time for his early train. The whole schedule was changed accordingly, and his arrival to-night will be two hours late."

PRINCETON'S LARGEST PRIZE.

The Stinnecke Award Was Won by Richard Webster of the Class of '99.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—The result of the competition for the Stinnecke Prize, the largest prize which can be won by a Princeton student, was announced by the faculty to-day. Richard Webster of the class of '99 is the successful competitor. By winning this prize, Mr. Webster will receive a total of $1,500, $500 being awarded each year for three years.

Richard Webster resides at Islip, L. I., and is nineteen years of age. He prepared for Princeton at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he studied two years, and was graduated in the class of '95. Previous to his course at the Polytechnic Institute, he spent a year in the Huntington High School. On entering Princeton in the Fall of 1895, he secured the prize of $100 offered by the Princeton Club of New-York for the best entrance examinations. The Stinnecke Prize, which he has just taken, is awarded every third year. It was established in 1870, by the will of the late Henry A. Stinnecke, '61, and was supplemented by a bequest received in 1876 from his aunt, Miss Maria Stinnecke. The income is divided between the Stinnecke scholarship of $500 per annum and the Maclean prize of $100 per annum. The former is tenable during the university course, unless forfeited by neglect of study. It is awarded to that person who, having entered the sophomore class, shall pass the best examination at the opening of the session in September in the Odes of Horace, the Eclogues of Virgil, and the Latin Grammar and Prosody, as well as the Anabasis or Cyclopaedia of Xenophon and the Greek Grammar.

Students of the university who have been members of the freshman class, as well as new students entering the sophomore class, are admitted to the examination. The examination is a very searching one, and extends over four days. The scholarship was first given to the class of '75, and was taken by E. M. Hunt, who afterward became a skillful surgeon. In 1881 it was won by W. A. Robinson, now Professor of Greek in Lehigh University. In 1887 it was secured by C. W. Rouse, now a clergyman. From 1890 it was won by R. P. Schick, who is at present a lawyer in Reading, Penn. From 1893 it was taken by Jesse Benedict Carter, now instructor in Latin at Princeton. Charles Byron Bostwick, Secretary of the class of '96, of New-York City, was the last holder of the prize.

HARVARD REPUBLICAN PARADE.

A Great Display of Collegians in Boston To-night.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 29.—At present the interest of all Harvard students is almost wholly engrossed by the political activity which surrounds them, and of which they feel themselves a part.

The college campaign was begun early in the year, and the Republican Club, which has a large proportion of the student body as its members, elected highly representative men as its officers. R. C. Davis, '97, of Fall River, was elected President; Karl De Laittre, '97, of Minneapolis, Secretary, and Lawrence L. Gillespie, '98, of New-York, Treasurer. The list of Vice Presidents includes the most prominent and well known names in the university, among them being Capt. Wrightington of football fame, James Dean, Captain of the baseball team, and Dave Goodrich, Captain of the crew.

The club has been active in its work, and has made the university a unit practically for McKinley and Hobart. Through their efforts W. S. Youngman, Law School, the former Princeton debater, was sent West to speak for sound money, and is now stumping Indiana and Illinois. Many speakers have also been furnished by them in various meetings and rallies nearer home.

The Harvard Republican Club originated what has turned out to be the only Republican parade in Boston this Fall. Calls to the other colleges were accepted, and large delegations from them all will be sent to participate in this greatest of college movements. The Harvard contingent will consist of 1,800 men, and the other colleges will swell the number to 5,000, of which Technology will enter 1,000. Brown, Tufts, and Amherst, and Boston Colleges will turn out enthusiastically. The students will all dress in caps and gowns made up in their college colors. The features of the evening will be appropriate transparencies, college bands, fife and drum corps, and finally "John the Orangeman," with his donkey and cart, on a large drag.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, will review the parade on its line of march from the doorsteps of his residence. The head marshal of all the colleges is Arnold Scott, '97, of Harvard, aided by efficient men from the other colleges. Through the efforts of all the students, Friday night will witness a parade well showing the capacity of college men in this line.

THE TORNADO IN THE SOUTH.

A Number of Persons Reported Killed in Oklahoma.

DENISON, Texas, Oct. 29.—The tornado that passed over portions of northern Texas and the Indian Territory last night did thousands of dollars' worth of damage. In this city houses were unroofed, including the Post Office. Southeast, ten miles, two persons are reported killed. A number of dwellings near Howe were demolished, but no one was seriously injured.

In Pinola County, Chickasaw Nation, considerable damage was done, farmhouses being blown away. Searching parties have gone into the country to the assistance of persons injured.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Oct. 29.—A cyclone visited the section of country around Carney, west of here, last night, doing an immense amount of damage to property and killing several people. Mr. and Mrs. John McLaughlin were found dead this morning in the ruins of their home. Harrison Jones will die of injuries, and a number of others were badly injured.

HARTSHORNE, Indian Territory, Oct. 29.—A cyclone last night at Mine No. 12, near Krebs, destroyed considerable property, and several people are reported killed. At Weoka Gov. Brown's store, the new church, and four other buildings were blown down. Several people were hurt at Weoka, but none seriously.

The tornado struck Alderson, a mining town belonging to the Choctaw Coal Company, destroying the section house and three other buildings. No persons were seriously hurt.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

Members to Study the Evidence and Reassemble Nov. 10.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Venezuelan Commission adjourned this afternoon to reassemble Tuesday, Nov. 10, the interim to be devoted to independent study by the individual members, and the preparation of his formal report on the Dutch archives by Prof. Burr, the chief historical expert.

To-day's session, which was devoted to a close examination of Prof. Burr's discoveries, demonstrated that the commission's experts had unearthed much important evidence at The Hague regarding the Dutch settlements in Guiana that had escaped the attention of both the disputing nations. Among other valuable finds was a map which had been altogether unknown to the Dutch authorities, who were astonished at the skill with which Profs. Burr and De Haan found connecting links in the fabric of evidence they were weaving. Secretary Mallet-Prevost says that while Prof. Burr's return cannot be said to signalize the speedy conclusion of the commission's labors, a distinct advance is made toward the decision.

MORE VOTERS FOR ILLINOIS.

Gov. Altgeld Restores More Convicts to the Right of Citizenship.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 29.—Additional votes for the election next Tuesday were created to-day by the issue of Gov. Altgeld's certificates restoring the rights of citizenship to the following discharged convicts:

Daniel Oliver of McLeansboro, burglary; Robert Lynn and B. Lynn, burglary and larceny; J. J. Jones, assault, with intent to commit murder; John R. Riley, robbery; Henry Lutrix, larceny; Robert Benson, larceny; William H. Birsall, whose fifteen-year term for manslaughter was commuted to five years by Gov. Altgeld in May, 1891.

The Harvard-Princeton Debate.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—The annual Harvard-Princeton debate will take place Dec. 18 at Princeton. The subject for debate is as follows: "Resolved, That, assuming the adoption of adequate Constitutional amendments, the United States should adopt a system of responsible Cabinet Government."

Port Chester's Big Meeting.

The William L. Ward Battery and Flambeau Club had a meeting last night in Port Chester in the interest of McKinley and Hobart. C. C. Shayne, President of the club, and William L. Ward, candidate for Congress, made speeches. A big crowd was present.

WHEAT STILL ADVANCING

THE NET GAIN IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY WAS ONE CENT.

A Very Feverish Day on 'Change, and Price Changes Frequent and Vigorous—At One Time December Wheat Sold at an Advance of Two and a Half Cents—The New-York Money Market Had a Disastrous Effect on the Cereal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—It was a feverish day with wheat traders on 'Change, and price changes were frequent and vigorous, the gain at one time being 2½c. per bushel. The cable news added to the enthusiasm this morning, Liverpool being quoted at an advance of 1½d. Other cable messages from that place referred to the big business done yesterday in California wheat for English account. Seven cargoes in all were taken, five of them for Australia and one each for Calcutta and the Cape. In addition to the English advices, New-York shortly after the opening wired that both England and the Continent were liberal buyers of wheat futures. Added to these reports were telegrams stating that the Northwest markets were stronger even than those of Chicago and St. Louis.

But at noon New-York reported a tremendous appreciation in the price of money, together with statistics from Minneapolis and Duluth showing an increase in receipts there. Consequently wheat was for sale, and the price broke 2 cents from the earlier figures. A return of the money scare seized the crowd, however, and another reaction took place. When the bell rang at the close of the day's business the net gain in the principal cereal had been about 1 cent over yesterday's figures. The market was lively enough to suit the most rabid speculator. The closing price for the December option was 71⅞c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—The trading on the Merchants' Exchange was rather lively during the first half hour of business this morning, and under the influence of favorable cables prices advanced steadily. December wheat opened at 74¼c, an advance of ⅝c from yesterday's closing figures. On succeeding deals it rose to 76c. Later the tone became easier and the market sagged off a little. At 10 o'clock December wheat was quoted at 75¾c.

During the second hour of trading the price of December wheat reached 76¼c and then declined steadily until at 11:15 it was quoted at 74⅞c.

In the last hour of trading the December wheat futures fluctuated within a radius of 1c. Shortly before the close some buying orders were received and December rose to 75½c, but soon afterward declined steadily on heavy selling and closed at 74½c, an increase of ¼c over the opening price.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The wheat market was active and higher this morning. Up to 10:30 A. M. December had advanced to $1.37⅜, a gain of 3⅛c over yesterday's closing price. May went up to $1.41½, an advance of 4¼c. The market was excited at the 11:15 session, and sales were heavier than at any session for a week past, over 150,000 centals changing hands. December opened at $1.37⅛ and closed at $1.38. May opened at $1.41⅞, and closed at $1.43⅜.

Continental Wheat Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—To-day's Continental wheat markets were as follows:

Antwerp—Wheat opened firm on the strength of English and American advices, but the market was lifeless, buyers being unwilling to meet higher prices. The market closed dull, but steady.

Paris—The market opened weak and lower, but became strong on the stimulation of American advices and prices advanced, but buyers were shy, in view of the recent collapse, and the volume of business was small.

Berlin—The market opened higher, upon the strength of advices from America. Wheat opened firm at fully two marks' improvement, the bears covering freely, and closed firm at 2½@3 marks above yesterday's closing. Holders were influenced by the unfavorable advices regarding the crops in India.

Buda-Pest—There was a sensitive advance in wheat at the opening, which had the effect to restrict business.

Hamburg and Amsterdam—Markets firmer; holders asking higher rates; business limited.

The Danubian markets were higher and without movement; the rates were upheld.

The Russian markets were unchanged.

Strong in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29.—The wheat market advanced at the opening to-day in response to the state of the market in America. The shorts covering caused the market to ease back slightly, but when the demand was satisfied, the market strengthened upon renewed buying by big houses and reports of a better inquiry for cargoes at higher prices, firmer Paris advices, and an improved general feeling, advancing still further upon strong cables, and closing at the best prices of the day. The sales aggregated 100,000 quarters.

MR. STRATTON WANTS TO BET.

He Will Support Bryan on a Ratio of One to Three.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 29.—W. S. Stratton, the rich gold mine owner of Cripple Creek, yesterday made an offer to bet $100,000 against $300,000 that William J. Bryan will be elected President. Mr. Stratton agrees that if he wins he will give the money to the Colorado Springs Free Library, and if the others win they are to have the money. A syndicate of rich men of the city is trying to raise the $300,000. Mr. Stratton says that he does not make the offer through any pointers that he has on the election, but believes their patriotism will arouse the workingmen to the necessity of voting for Bryan. Mr. Stratton is the Colorado Springs carpenter who became a multi-millionaire in Cripple Creek.

He says that the maintenance of the gold standard would be better for him, but not for the masses, and he believes in the masses.

A few days ago Stratton offered to bet $10,000 to $30,000 with Cashier W. S. Jackson of the El Paso County Bank, but Mr. Jackson, although an ardent Republican, declined to wager the money.

THE CHICAGO GAS TRUST.

An Order Issued for the Distribution of Dividends.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Judge Gibbons this morning entered an order in the Gas Trust litigation, which has been pending in the Circuit Court for several years, by which the dividends which have accumulated from the profits of the companies since the early part of 1895 are to be paid to the actual stockholders in the companies.

The order as entered was practically a consent order, the Attorney General, who is the leading factor in the fight, making no resistance to it. The order also provides that Frederic P. Olcott, Anthony W. Brady, and Walton Ferguson, to whom the stock of the companies was transferred under the decree entered by Judge Windes, can also receive any dividend coming to them as trustees. The amount to be distributed among the shareholders is somewhat problematical. It has been rumored that the cash available for dividends amounts to about $2,000,000, which would make a disbursement of 8 per cent. It is doubtful, however, if this sum will be distributed at once.

Attorney General Moloney's principal objection to the corporation was that its directors were trying to effect a complete and solid unification with other companies. The present controlling power in gas certificates is the Flower Syndicate of New-York. A few months ago certain members of the pool became discouraged, and sold out their stock, bringing the price under 50. Within the past two months, however, the pool was reinforced and the stock has since been steadily climbing.

LOST HIS MONEY AND DIED.

An Iowa Cattleman Kills Himself in Denver.

DENVER, Oct. 29.—J. B. Long, a cattleman of Pleasantville, Iowa, arrived here yesterday, and after transacting some business at the stock yards, returned to the hotel shortly after and went to his room.

After writing two telegrams—one to the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, and another to the Citizens' National Bank of Pleasantville, stopping payment on three drafts for $1,000 each, drawn on the National Bank of the Republic—Long wrote a letter stating he had been robbed of the drafts and directing that his body be shipped to Monroe, Iowa, care of the Masonic Lodge of that town. He then shot himself in the mouth with a revolver and died instantly.

Two drafts for a thousand dollars each and $45 cash were found in Long's pockets. Long gave no reason in the letter for killing himself, and the supposition is that he became despondent over the loss of his money.

ALTGELD GIVES IT UP.

The Illinois Governor Admits That He Will Be Defeated.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The following private dispatch was received in Boston to-day from a very prominent Chicago grain man:

"Altgeld told a friend of mine within the past few hours that he was beaten by 50,000 and stated that Bryan was beaten a month ago."

The same dispatch stated that a second canvass of Illinois just completed indicated that 125,000 was a low estimate of McKinley's lead in the State.

Bid for Fire Island Rejected.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—The State Land Board to-day rejected the single bid of $20,000 for Fire Island, which was received at auction sale in New-York City a few days ago from J. W. Ketcham. The property will undoubtedly be readvertised. It is thought the island should bring at least $75,000. It cost the State upward of $250,000.

Kentucky Teachers on the Stump.

DENTON, Ky., Oct. 29.—Nearly all of the public schools throughout the county have been closed. The teachers have been asked by committees of both parties to make political speeches for their candidates. More than a hundred speeches by teachers will be made in this county before Nov. 3.

Whiteway May Succeed Carter.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Oct. 29.—Chief Justice Carter is likely to resign after the coming term of the Supreme Court, in which event Premier Whiteway will succeed him and Colonial Secretary Bond will assume the Premiership.

Gold for the United States.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Included in the withdrawals from the Bank of England to-day was the sum of £46,000 for export to the United States.

THE WEATHER.

The weather indications for to-day are fair and warm.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in the Northwest and upper Mississippi Valley. It has fallen slowly from the east gulf coast, northeastward to the St. Lawrence Valley, and it has risen in the Southwest, and to the west of the Rocky Mountains.

The depression, which was central over Eastern Kansas this morning, has moved northward with increasing energy, and is now central over Northern Iowa.

Rain has prevailed in the central valleys and upper lake region; local showers in New-England and snow in South Dakota and in the west portions of Kansas and Nebraska.

The weather is clear to-night from New-York southward to Florida.

It is warmer from Florida northward to New-England, and the temperature is rising slowly in the Rocky Mountain regions, but it is much colder from the Missouri Valley southward to the west gulf coast.

The indications are that warm and fair weather will continue on the Atlantic coast Friday.

Threatening weather and rain are indicated for the central valleys and west portion of the lake region, followed by much colder weather Friday night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	38	52	56
6 A. M.	36	53	56
9 A. M.	39	54	58
12 M.	44	61	62
4 P. M.	48	64	64
6 P. M.	46	64	63
9 P. M.	43	62	62
12 P. M.	38	59	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	60⅛
Weather Bureau	60
Corresponding date 1895	42
Corresponding date for last twenty years	52

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 11, Column 6.

SOUTH GETTING IN LINE

SOUND MONEY GAINS STRENGTH IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Despite the Many Things Being Done by the Popocrats North Carolina is Assured for McKinley—Bryan Faction in Alabama, it Is Said, Is Preparing to Commit Frauds at the Polls and Declare Their Purpose Without Shame.

The National Democracy is making a brisk canvass, not only in New-York, but throughout the entire country. Reports from a number of Southern States are not only interesting, but indicative of flattering results.

From North Carolina the assurances are encouraging. "I have made an estimate," writes one of the most reliable correspondents in that State, "that there are 35,000 sound-money Democrats in North Carolina, and while a small percentage—say 8 or 10 per cent.—will vote for Palmer and Buckner, the balance will undoubtedly vote for McKinley, as the surest method of defeating free silver. We can, however, count upon their assistance in reorganizing the Democratic Party in the future. The probabilities now are that the State will go for McKinley, although many things are being done in the fusion circles to carry it for Bryan."

The cry comes from Alabama that the same old frauds which have characterized that State for many years past are to be repeated this year. A correspondent in that State writes:

"That the Bryan faction is preparing to commit frauds in every election precinct possible, there can be no doubt. We will watch their proceedings as far as we possibly can, and endeavor to see that every vote is counted as it is cast, but in some places the Bryan contingent do not hesitate to declare that they will count us out. They speak openly and boldly and without shame of the frauds they intend to commit in every case wherever the opportunity is presented to them.

"We stand," the writer concludes, "a good chance of electing four or five Congressmen, and unless the grossest frauds are perpetrated, I fully believe we shall be able to do so."

The National Democracy's State Committee is conducting a telling canvass in the old First Congressional District, which Perry Belmont represented in Congress so many years. The district includes Staten Island and the whole of Long Island outside of Kings County. Suffolk, Mr. Belmont's own county, is one of the most independent in the whole State. The silver Democrats are few in number.

Reports received at headquarters since the big meeting on Tuesday night at Huntington, indicate that the drift in Suffolk County is sound-moneyward. The two chief speakers, Mr. Belmont and Frederic W. Hinrichs, were received with marked enthusiasm. The Chairman, Thomas Aitken, sent an enthusiastic report to the committee. He said that the Opera House was packed, and such prominent sound-money Democrats as Brewster G. Sammis, George C. Hendrickson, Dr. D. E. Kissam, Dr. J. G. Huntting, Jenkins Van Schaick, John B. Lefferts, and Henry Gaines were in the audience.

An equally large meeting was held last night at Stapleton, S. I., where the same two speakers addressed the audience. On Monday night there will be another rally at Patchogue, at which the committee has assigned Mr. Belmont to speak. The sound-money vote in Suffolk, Queens, and Richmond promises to be exceedingly large.

Sound-Money Meetings To-night.

The following meetings are to be held to-night under the auspices of the Sound Money Democratic State Committee: Seventh Assembly District, Caledonia Hall, Thirteenth Street, east of Eighth Avenue; speakers—Roger Foster, Boardman Wright, Leonard Tuttle, Lawrence E. Sexton, Robert G. Monroe, and John M. Daly. Twelfth Assembly District; speakers—L. P. Mingey, Frank Grady, F. D. Hoyt, Roger Foster, and Thomas J. Falls. Fourteenth Assembly District, 266 East Tenth Street; speakers—H. De F. Baldwin, Theodore Sutro, Leonard Tuttle, and John Fennel. Nineteenth Assembly District, Durland's Academy, Eighth Avenue; speakers—Charles S. Fairchild, F. W. Hinrichs, and W. J. Curtis.

Twenty-second Assembly District, 923 Second Avenue; speakers—Asa A. Alling, R. G. Monroe, F. N. Holman, L. P. Mingey, and M. M. Schlessinger.

Twenty-fourth Assembly District, 408 East Sixty-fourth Street; speakers—A. A. Alling, E. Ellery Anderson, James R. Burnet, and B. F. Mahler.

Twenty-sixth Assembly District, 1,210 First Avenue; speakers—H. De F. Baldwin, E. M. Fitzgerald, Frank Grady, and B. F. Mahler.

Thirtieth Assembly District, Cleveland Hall, 177 East Eighty-fourth Street; speakers—Theodore Sutro, A. Stickney, L. E. Sexton, and W. H. Rand, Jr.

Thirty-fourth Assembly District, Loefler's Hall, Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; speakers—James Byrne, A. I. Elkus, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

At Mount Vernon; speakers—Daniel G. Griffin and Simon Sterne.

At Walton; speaker—Franklin Pierce.

At Hastings-on-Hudson; speaker—Franklin Couch.

VETERANS FOR SOUND MONEY.

Gen. Sickles Addressed Four Large Meetings in Jersey City.

The Union Veterans, under the command of Gens. Daniel B. Sickles, Robert Avery, and James McCook, captured Jersey City last night in the interest of sound money. While it was a "case of the Dutch taking Holland," as Gen. McCook expressed it, New-Jersey's majority must be emphatic.

Four large meetings were held under the auspices of the Union Veterans, who said they regarded the occasion as another call to arms upon the eve of the great battle of ballots. Hundreds of these heroes of the civil war marched for miles along a route decorated and illuminated. They started from Taylor's Hotel and marched to Hasbrouck Hall, on the heights, where the principal meeting was held.

The meeting was already under way at the hall when the Generals appeared upon the platform. Their entrance stopped the proceedings and the large audience, a good proportion of which was composed of women, rose and waved flags. The demonstration was a lengthy one.

What was true at this meeting is the story of the other three. One of them was out-of-doors, one in Bergen Hall, and the

other in Crescent Hall. All who participated in them had taken a part in the war of the rebellion, and all salutations contained the word "Comrade."

Comrade L. J. Gordon presided at Hasbrouck Hall, Comrade H. N. Nevins at Crescent, Comrade H. H. Houghton at Bergen, and Comrade John R. Wiggins at the out-door meeting. A notable feature at the meetings was the singing of patriotic songs.

The Generals made a round of all the meetings, so that they had a hard night's work. Gen. Sickles was the principal orator. He provoked particular mirth when he referred to "my particular friend, Senator Hill, who was struck dumb at the Chicago Convention." The General said that Bryan's knowledge was like the River Platte, 2,500 miles long and four inches deep. He also said that his own desire for office had beeen exhausted, and that there was nothing that the Republican Party could offer which he would accept. He was doing his duty as a citizen and as a Democrat. He closed with an appeal to Democrats to do their duty. They were more interested in the defeat of Bryan than were the Republicans.

Gen. Avery said that he was just from Virginia, and gave his assurance that that State would not be carried by Bryan. He was equally certain that the same would be true of West Virginia. He had also heard encouraging reports from North Carolina.

ADVICE TO VOTERS.

National Democracy Issues a Circular Giving Information.

Chairman John De Witt Warner of the National Democracy's Executive Committee has issued a circular entitled "Instruction to Voters," which will be sent to all the counties of the State.

It contains a fac-simile (one-quarter size) of the specimen blanket ballot issued from the office of the Secretary of State, affording an idea of the size and appearance of the official ballots which voters will take into the booths on election day.

The circular also carries reduced facsimiles of the eagle, star, and ship columns and candidates, indicating exactly how a ballot must be marked to insure votes being counted for the sound-money Democratic candidates, National, State, and local.

In addition to these valuable features, material is presented giving the Indianapolis platform in full, the address of the Brooklyn Convention to the Democracy of the State of New-York, the decision of the Attorney General interpreting the law as to marking and counting the ballots, and sketches of the National and State candidates.

An address to the voters accompanies the circular. It is as follows:

"Do not vote the Star ticket for Bryan. It insults Democracy by forging its name in order to betray its principles, and involves Republicanism even more extreme than that we have so long denounced.

"Do not vote the Eagle ticket for McKinley. His party stands for protection, which every self-respecting Democrat abhors. His platform insults the Democratic Administration, which the Bryanites ignore.

"You cannot protect the Supreme Court from a threat to pack it by turning it over to the Republicans, who actually did pack it. You cannot successfully oppose sectionalism by assisting the party whose stock in trade has so long been denunciation of the South. Protection and free silver are alike dishonest. You cannot rebuke one by helping the other.

"Vote the Ship ticket for Palmer and Buckner, Griffin, Hinrichs, and Clinton and our local candidates.

"If you do so, you will never have to deny or apologize for your vote. This country can endure a great deal. Its greatest peril would be a division of its citizens between McKinley monopoly and Bryan communism. Its hope lies in the National Democratic Party, which will protect it against both.

"Vote, therefore, by marking a cross in the circle under the ship. If, however, you have concluded to vote for any candidate on the other tickets, first put the cross in the circle under the ship, and then put a cross in each square before the names of the candidates on other tickets for whom you wish to vote.

"In case Republicans or Buffalo-Convention Democrats are willing to vote for some of our candidates, let them put a cross in each square before the names of the candidates on our ticket for whom they wish to vote."

SOUND-MONEY MEETINGS.

Good Speakers in All Parts of the City —East Side Crowds.

Several meetings were held last evening under the auspices of the campaign committee of the Sound Money Democratic State Committee. In addition the Wage Earners' League held a half dozen cart-tail meetings in the very heart of the east side Tammany districts. Big crowds were present at all of the east side meetings.

The sound-money Democrats of the Fourth Assembly District held an open-air meeting at 377 Madison Street. The speakers were Leonard Tuttle, E. S. Terry, A. A. Alling, and Nell MacNeill.

At the corner of Grand and Cannon Streets the Sound Money Democrats of the Twelfth Assembly District held another meeting. The speakers here were H. De F. Baldwin, James R. Burnett, Leonard Tuttle, and Nell MacNeill.

In the Seventeenth Assembly District the Sound-Money Democrats met at the corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. The speakers were Thomas J. Fails, L. P. Mingey, L. E. Sexton, and Leonard Tuttle.

In the Nineteenth Assembly District, in Gillie's Hall, at 426 Columbus Avenue, the speakers were E. Elliey Anderson, A. D. Andrews, B. P. Mahler, Dr. Ira Morrison, and L. E. Sexton.

The Thirty-second District Sound-Money Democrats met at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Madison Avenue. Frank Grady, F. N. Halmon, M. J. Gasquet, A. A. Alling, James R. Burnett, and Dr. Ira Morrison were the speakers.

The Harlem Democratic Honest-Money Leaguers held a rally in Brady's Hall, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. William B. Hornblower was the principal speaker.

SOLID FOR MR. REDFIELD.

His Employes Paraded and Held Three Meetings Last Night.

The candidacy of William C. Redfield for Congress on the National Democratic ticket in the Second District was promoted last night by a demonstration of laboring men. Mr. Redfield is an iron manufacturer, and employs many skilled laborers. They organized a parade and hired a hall without the knowledge of any member of the firm, and headed by a band, traversed the most populous parts of the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Wards of Brooklyn, bearing banners and transparencies.

Mr. Redfield was notified of the arrangements before the start, and joined the paraders at the corner of Sands and Bridge Streets, where an enthusiastic open-air meeting was held. Another open-air meeting was held at the corner of Union and Henry Streets, where a crowd of 1,500 people were assembled.

The parade, with large accessions from the open-air meetings, marched to Carroll Hall, on Columbia Street, where addresses were made by Gen. Horatio C. King, Mr. Redfield, and P. M. Wade. Every man employed in the factory was present. A resolution was passed rebuking the charge of coercion made against employers of labor by the silverites, and pledging the voluntary and enthusiastic support of the iron workers to Mr. Redfield.

The fight in the Second District is between Hurley, (Republican,) Clancy, (free-silver Democrat,) and Redfield. Gen. King said last night that he believed Mr. Redfield would be elected.

FOR DEMOCRACY'S STANDARD.

Jersey National Democrats Reminded of Their Party's Importance.

The Palmer and Buckner State Committee of New-Jersey yesterday issued a letter to the National Democrats of the State. After congratulating them upon the assurances of the defeat of Bryanism, the letter says the State of New-Jersey will for the second time in the history of the Democratic Party, go Republican by not less than 30,000 majority. It says that under the circumstances the duty of every Democrat is to record his protest against the Chicago platform so that it will have a future influence.

A vote at this time, it says, is not only for the present emergency, but for the contest of the future. For the first time in their history, the Populists have secured control of an organization of a National character, and therefore will continue their unrighteous war against good government and sound money. This fight is for a standard of currency and also for the standard of Democracy. The party was betrayed into the hands of the Populists and its principles and traditions require that its control be wrested from them. The only way to do this is to vote for Palmer and Buckner.

In conclusion, the National Democrats are urged to vote for their candidate, as the law requires 2 per cent. of the vote cast for Assemblyman to entitle a party to a nominating convention.

HOPES FOR MISSOURI.

Republicans Think Popocratic Dissensions May Help Them.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Missouri continued to be the State most talked about and reported on at Republican headquarters today. The campaign managers, from Chairman Hanna down, are now settled in their conviction that there is an even chance in that State for the Republican Presidential ticket. They were cheered by the report from New-York that even money was now being wagered on Missouri going for McKinley.

Charles H. Smith, of St. Louis, who is National Committeeman Kerens's confidential secretary, arrived at headquarters. He places the gold Democratic strength in Missouri at 50,000, 80 per cent. of which he says will go to McKinley, according to the open expressions of those Democrats. Twenty-five thousands of their votes, in the poinion of Mr. Smith, will be sufficient to give the State to the Republicans. The bulk of the credit for this reported change in political sentiment is given to the Business Men's Sound Money League of St. Louis, under whose auspices a big demonstration is being arranged for Saturday afternoon in St. Louis.

Fifty thousand men are expected to be in the parade and the large business houses have agreed to make the day a holiday. The Populists of the State are said to be helping the Republicans by a row on account of the recent withdrawal of Jones, their candidate for Governor. Frank E. Eidhey, the Populist candidate for Attorney General, has denounced the withdrawal, saying: "Had the withdrawal been made earlier in the campaign it could not have been justly criticised. Had it been handed in on the day it was written (Oct. 17) the members of the committee could have used their best judgment in filling the vacancy, and no frightful injustice would have been done; but to deliberately withhold the resignation until the committee and party were powerless to make a nomination gives to the act almost every feature of a political crime."

The Republicans have eagerly helped to circulate the denunciatory document.

POSSIBLE FUSION IN VIRGINIA.

Sound-Money Democrats May Give Their Support to McKinley.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29.—The Republicans and their sound-money Democratic allies are making a strong effort to secure the Electoral vote of this State for McKinley.

The result of the conference here of National Republican Committeeman Scott and the managers of the National Democrats has been, it is stated, to agree upon a plan for throwing the votes of the National Democracy to McKinley. This plan, it is certain, has been discussed here for some days. This is admitted by one of the most conspicuous sound-money Democratic leaders in the State.

The idea is that such a plan would enable the managers of the National Democracy to concentrate the bulk of the vote of the cities upon the Republican candidate for the Presidency. This vote is composed chiefly of business men and corporation employes. These men, as a rule, are not sentimental politicians, but look at practical results more than mere partisan loyalty. The sound-money leaders claim to be able to muster at least 25,000 votes. If this is a correct estimate, and the most of these votes can be thrown directly for the McKinley Electors, the result in Virginia will hang in the balance.

APPEAL FOR PALMER AND BUCKNER

Genuine Democrats Asked to Cast Their Votes for Them.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Fifteen of the most prominent and influential Democrats of Illinois have united in an appeal for votes for Palmer and Buckner. It says, in part: "We feel assured that Bryan stands no chance of getting the Electoral vote of Illinois if all Democrats opposed to his election will cast their votes for Palmer and Buckner. No genuine Democrat need trouble himself on that account. Democrats should defeat Bryan in order to preserve for future usefulness the Democratic Party.

"Palmer and Buckner, standing squarely on the Indianapolis platform, represent the Democratic ideas, which must ultimately prevail over the errors of McKinleyism and the kindred errors of Bryanism—all of them ephemeral. Although there is no possibility of their election, no Democratic vote that may be cast for Palmer and Buckner will be thrown away. Every vote so cast will be a vote for the perpetuity and the honor of the Democratic Party—a party whose principles are eternal. The life and honor of the Democratic Party may be preserved at the polls if the genuine Democrats will array themselves solidly on the side of their venerable leaders and historic principles."

King for McKinley.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—Gen. Horatio King, who was Postmaster General in the latter part of President Buchanan's Administration, has written a letter to Robert M. McLane, former Governor of Maryland and Minister to France in Cleveland's first Administration, in which he says:

"I was delighted to see a statement that you would vote for the candidates most likely to defeat Bryan and Sewall. It will give joy to many a patriotic heart throughout the country. It grieves me to see Senators Gorman and Faulkner under the leadership of such men—no better than Anarchists—as Tillman, Altgeld, and Peffer."

Workmen Hear About Honest Money.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Democratic Honest Money League was held in the hall of Brady's Dancing Academy, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last night. The large hall was crowded by an audience composed mostly of workingmen, who were deeply interested in the speeches, and who manifested their appreciation by hearty applause. The speakers were Police Commissioner Andrews, Major John Byrne, Asa C. Allen, and others, and they dwelt at length on the financial question, showing that the laboring man was entitled to the very best money he could get in payment for his services, and that the establishment of free silver coinage would reduce by one-half the purchasing power of his wages, and deprive him of many of the comforts which he now enjoys.

Big Odds on McKinley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The biggest betting proposition that has yet been made around Republican headquarters was submitted today by C. C. Viall & Co., stock brokers, of the Rialto Building, who reported to Perry Heath that they had in deposit in the Union National Bank the sum of $100,000 which they are prepared to bet on McKinley at odds of 3 to 1. They will not bet any sum less than $5,000, and are prepared to bet the entire $100,000 if anybody cares to take them up.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. Beauty and Low Prices make this stock the most attractive. 104 West 14th Street. LONG CREDIT.

Every viand and vintage that will please the most fastidious palate, with the perfection of service, at the new Hotel Manhattan, 42d and Madison Avenue.—Adv.

A POPOCRATIC WARNING

IT IS ISSUED FROM THE DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

Alleged that the "Syndicated Wealth of Europe and America" Has Set Apart Millions to Control the Election by Corruption—Those Who Want the People's Will Expressed Urged to Watch the Polls with Close Scrutiny.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The following was issued to-night from Democratic Headquarters:

OCT. 29, 1896.

To the Voters of the United States:

In the preliminary battle of the people against the plutocracy, the people have already won.

In spite of an expenditure of money so large that the civilized world stands appalled at its magnitude, to-day a large majority of the people of the United States are in open revolt against the merciless gold standard and the domination of the country by the syndicated wealth of Europe and America interested in securing or preventing legislation and in controlling the execution of the laws in their interest.

All that is necessary to secure the registering of the people's will is to see that every voter comes to the polls and casts an unpurchasable ballot.

Many of the millions collected by the syndicates have been reserved for election day. Beaten at every point, the last resort of money is to buy the ballot of the voter by purchasing his absence from the polls or to coerce his vote by intimidation. To prevent this is possible if every patriot will do his duty.

Every member of a club must go to the polls early in the morning of election day, cast his ballot, and remain there until the polls close and the result is announced. Take care that every voter gets to the polls and casts his vote. Note down the name of every absent voter.

Let it be known that the citizen who fails to vote, unless prevented by extreme illness, has either been purchased by the money of the corruptionists or is otherwise unworthy to be called a citizen.

All signs indicate the overwhelming triumph of the people, and to no organizations is more credit due for this than the clubs, the people's organizations, created for no selfish purposes, and battling for the liberties of the people as in the days of their founder, the illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence.

JAMES K. JONES,
Chairman Democratic National Committee.
CHARLES J. FAULKNER,
Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee.
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK,
President National Association Democratic Clubs.
LAWRENCE GARDNER, Secretary.

TILLMAN MAKES HIS SPEECH.

Bound to Talk in Chicago in Spite of All Opposition.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 29.—"Pitchfork Ben" Tillman swept with his single eye the corridors of the Auditorium Annex this afternoon, and declared he certainly would speak to-night. The determined opposition of the leaders to this course was all imagined, according to Mr. Tillman. They had never hinted that if he let loose his burning words in Chicago he would hurt Bryan's chances. Not at all. All was peace and harmony in the Democratic camp.

"But, in any event, under any circumstances," he declared, "I shall address an audience to-night at Forty-second and Union Streets."

Report had it that Senator Tillman was "turned down" ignominiously by all the leaders when he expressed a desire to speak in Chicago. It also was stated authoritatively that he would have been left in the lurch had not "Mike" McInerney come to the rescue and arranged the meeting at the stock-yards. The silver leaders were very much wroth, it is said, when they learned what McInerney had done. They declared that Tillman would spoil all the good effect of Bryan's visit by his vitriolic oratory. All of this the redoubtable Senator denied, and to-night he carried out his purpose of speaking at the stock-yards.

Talking to-day of Tom Watson, Tillman's views were expressed very briefly.

"'Tom' has crawled into his hole. His own State 'turned him down' at the State election, and he has sense enough to see that the party leaders and the rest think differently from him."

WILLIAMS REFUSED ANOTHER HALL.

Boston University Declines to Give Him Jacob Sleeper Hall.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—To George Fred Williams has been refused the use of another hall in Boston. This time it is Jacob Sleeper Hall, at Boston University. It is, however, under somewhat different circumstances than those connected with Music Hall, for the request did not come from the Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club, but from the club formed by the students of the university whose politics has a silver gleam.

There are three political organizations at the college on Beacon Hill. The McKinley followers, sound-money Democrats, and the Bryan men all have banded together. When it was known that G. F. Williams was about to turn his face toward the East, the silver men promised that Mr. Williams should address the students on Friday afternoon, but the college authorities refused to allow the use of the hall, on the ground that they do not think it proper for a partisan political harangue to be made in the college.

The silver men are wroth and say Williams has been insulted.

CLAIMS NEW-YORK FOR BRYAN.

Chairman Danforth Gravely Puts Forth an Election Statement.

Chairman Danforth of the Democratic State Committee gave out last night a statement of his claims on the National election. He departed from Chairman Campau's estimate only by placing Iowa and Michigan in the doubtful column instead of the certain Bryan column, and in placing New-York in the certain Bryan column. He explained in his statement that his predictions were based on the most accurate reports and careful estimates.

Of the situation in this State, which he claimed would elect Bryan Electors and a Democratic Governor, he said:

"There will be some unprecedented changes in Republican strongholds up the State. The Bryan and Sewall clubs, a large proportion of which are composed of former Republicans, are all over, doing marvelous work. They are not content with working in their own districts, but they send their young speakers abroad as missionaries, winning thousands of votes in other counties.

"With the young men, the workingmen, the farmers, and all advocates of honest government on our side, we are bound to win a glorious victory. The Greater New-York will roll up an enormous majority for the National and State tickets."

ALL SILVER MEETINGS CALLED OFF.

Gov. Altgeld Wants the Police to Arrange for Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Gov. Altgeld has caused to be called off all meetings which were to have been addressed by free-silver orators Monday night. He has ordered that on that evening all the precinct Captains throughout the city call meetings and organize for election day. By those who are admitted to the inner circles of the councils of the machine workers, this is taken to mean that an organized effort will be made by the silver Democrats and their Populistic allies to obstruct the ingress of sound-money advocates to the polls next Tuesday.

It is said that the Governor has asked Chairman Jones for a large sum of money with which to man the polls, representing to him that unless something of the kind should be done the tide in Chicago would surely be turned against Bryan. In this time the Illinois Executive was not, however, worrying as much about Bryan's chances as his own. Nevertheless, he so far prevailed upon the Arkansas Senator, the story goes, as to secure from him the promise of quite a tidy sum.

JONES OFFERS A REWARD.

Money for Evidence of Violation of the Election Laws.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has issued the following:

The purpose of the Australian ballot being to protect voters in the secrecy of the ballot, and to prevent coercion, bribery, and fraud in elections, and the Democratic Party, fully believing that the permanency of our institutions depends upon the accomplishment of these patriotic purposes, makes the following offers:

A reward of $500 will be paid by the Democratic National Committee to any person or persons who will furnish evidence for the conviction of any one of bribing or attempting to bribe any voter to vote or to refrain from voting at the general election to be held Nov. 3, 1896.

A reward of $500 will also be paid to any person or persons who will furnish evidence for the conviction of any one of coercing, attempting to coerce, intimidating, or attempting to intimidate any voter at said election.

The above offers of reward to hold good for two years from and after said election.

JAMES K. JONES, Chairman.

Mr. St. John Talks of Providence.

Treasurer William P. St. John of the Democratic National Committee is very confident.

"There is no precedent upon which to base predictions," he said, yesterday. "I saw from the start that it was a very powerful movement and that the people were behind it. I think the movement is providential. Why, just before Mr. Bryan made his speech before the convention he was in my room in a Chicago hotel. A United States Senator also was present. We were discussing matters, and Mr. Bryan said he could not see how any of the men mentioned as candidates could be nominated. I told him that Providence would take care of us, and that the nomination would come like lightning from a clear sky. And Providence did take care of us, and the nomination did come like lightning from a clear sky, for Bryan was as good as nominated the next night."

ROBBED ON THE STREETS.

Nathan Hector Attacked by Highwaymen, Who Secure $250.

Nathan Hector, a clothing contractor of 106 Watkins Street, Brooklyn, was attacked and robbed of $250 at 7 o'clock last night at the corner of Division and Allen Streets. He was assaulted by two men, who throttled him and tore his clothes and then escaped. The robbery took place while the streets were crowded with people.

Hector is thirty years old. He works for S. Rothschild & Brother.

One of his assailants caught him by the throat, while the other tugged at his pocket. He could not shout, because of the grip on his throat. The man who was looking after his pockets drew a knife and slit open the pocket containing the money. Then they bowled him into the gutter and ran.

A crowd, which had been attracted by the scuffle, followed the men, who ran down Division Street. Policeman Harrison of the Eldridge Street Station joined in the chase. The thieves soon got out of sight, however.

Hector's gold watch and chain was not disturbed, nor $5.53 in silver.

Hector says that one of the men was about twenty-five years old, medium height, slim, dark, and wore a gray coat, dark trousers, and a derby hat. The other was short, twenty-three years old, five feet and four inches in height, slim, light, and wore a dark sack suit.

Hector had just had a check for the $250 cashed in a saloon before he was robbed.

TAXATION IN JERSEY.

Mr. Corbin of the Lehigh Valley Speaks of Injustice.

The New-Jersey State Commission on Equal Taxation met in Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, yesterday. Mayor Wanser and William D. Edwards looked after Jersey City's interests and all the railroad companies were represented by counsel.

William H. Corbin, who appeared for the Lehigh Valley, said the present method of distributing the railroad taxes after they are collected is unjust to Jersey City. Mr. Corbin made various suggestions as to the remedy for this. All of these were discussed by the commission. As to the Lehigh Valley's taxes, he said the company paid about $40,000 each year, yet their property was not lighted nor properly policed. One of the approaches, Montgomery Street, was the shabbiest in the State. He thought this fact showed that the city did not put the railroad moneys to proper use, because of the $40,000 paid by this company Jersey City received $22,000.

J. Flavel McGee, for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, said that if the taxes were increased the railroads would have to increase their passenger and freight rates. Another injustice was that all the land his company owned was swamp when bought. The company had made it worth taxing. He thought the valuations too high. Another fact to be considered, he said, is that the railroads pay taxes on all their personal property, while nearly all the personal property of individuals escapes.

The Central and Erie Companies will be heard next Thursday.

EX-CHAIRMAN JEWETT ACCUSED

The Man Who Seated Hayes Charged with Embezzlement.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 29.—On Tuesday J. M. A. Jewett, Assistant Postmaster at Fort Stanton, New-Mexico, was arrested for embezzling $151 from the money-order funds and taken to Santa Fé for trial.

Jewett is the man who, as Chairman of the Louisiana Returning Board in 1876, returned the Republican Elector for that State and defeated Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency.

After Hayes was seated Jewett was ostracized upon every possible occasion and finally, in desperation, sought the appointment of Assistant Postmaster at the little town of Fort Stanton, nearly 150 miles from the railroad at present and much further away at the time that he went there, hoping, in the wilds of the frontier, to lose himself from the penetrating gaze of the public. He succeeded and would probably have remained unknown had it not been for his recent peculations.

Burglars at Staten Island.

It is believed the same gang of burglars who a short time ago infested Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, have commenced operations along the North Shore. Early yesterday morning they obtained entrance into the house of Charles Lee of Fort Richmond through a window. Mr. Lee awoke and saw a strange man in his bedroom searching his trousers. Upon being asked what he was doing, the man took to flight, carrying the trousers with him. Mr. Lee endeavored to follow him, but was soon outdistanced. He lost a silver watch, $28, and his trousers. Livingston Pero, who lives a few blocks from Lee, was visited the same night.

STEWART FAILED TO APPEAR.

A Note of $400 It Is Said He Did Not Pay Is Making Trouble.

James L. Stewart, State Inspector of Gas Meters, will have to show cause this morning before Chief Justice Van Wyck, in the City Court, why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

Mr. Stewart should have appeared at court yesterday and submitted to an examination in supplementary proceedings, but he failed to do so, and the order to show cause was then obtained.

Edwin M. Wight, the lawyer who is making an effort to get money from Stewart for his client, J. B. S. Morehouse, in speaking of the case yesterday said:

"The judgment for $555.06 that Mr. Morehouse has against Stewart was obtained on a note for $400 that Stewart gave to Howell C. Rees of Reese & Rees, President of the Phoenix Gas Company, at 1 Madison Avenue.

"It had its origin in the election of 1894, when Stewart, who is the Republican leader in the Twentieth Assembly District, ran for the Assembly.

"Howell C. Rees is a strong Republican, and in 1894 was a friend to Stewart and one of his most enthusiastic supporters. He not only worked hard for Stewart, but he spent his money in his cause, and also made him a loan to help along during the campaign.

"Mr. Rees's work was very effective, for although Stewart ran in a Democratic district, he was beaten by only fifty-seven votes. After the election, Stewart gave his note for $400 to Mr. Rees for the money that he had spent during the campaign.

"The note was made payable at the Murray Hill Bank, but a little thing like paying the note did not trouble Stewart, and in due time it was protested and returned to Mr. Rees.

"Mr. Rees, from time to time, tried to get the note paid. As he never met with any success, not even partial success, he disposed of the note to Mr. Morehouse, and he obtained judgment on it.

"Neither my client nor I have any desire to harass Mr. Stewart, but we do desire to get that judgment paid, and we have adopted the only means at present at our command, as the Sheriff cannot find any property that belongs to Stewart.

"I don't know that there was $5,000 paid to Stewart and Amasa Thornton for Charles A. Hess's nomination for Congress on the Republican ticket in the Twelfth District, although it has been openly stated that such is the fact. If such a sum was paid Stewart probably knows all about it, and if he got any of the money I want him to pay the judgment with it.

"I shall do all in my power to get that judgment paid, and if Stewart has had any money of late I am going to know where he got it and what he did with it."

Charles A. Hess, who is a brother of "Jake" Hess, is running for Congress against Col. George B. McClellan. At the time of Hess's nomination, it was said that had it not been for Stewart and Amasa Thornton the nomination would have been given to some one else.

Immediately after the nomination there was talk of a $5,000 check that had been given in consideration for the nomination. The talk, however, never was more definite than a rumor is, and it is this rumored $5,000 that Mr. Wight is going to inquire all about when he gets Stewart in court and subject to a searching examination.

A CHINAMAN ON FREE SILVER.

"If It No Weigh Good, It No Good," He Says.

A Chinaman and a "ticket chopper" on the elevated railroad were heard discussing the political situation the other day.

The "ticket chopper" was a Bryan free-silverite, and the almond-eyed citizen from the land of free silver and Li Hung Chang was championing the cause of gold.

"You have free silver in your country," said the "ticket chopper," energetically, "and you think that China is great and prosperous. Why, do you object to having it here?"

"'Cause it no good," laconically replied the Celestial. "You send China bad money and we no take it. It no good. We say: 'Send honest money,' and you send what you call 'trade dollar.' It better, and we take it. Soon found it bad, and we weigh it—no good. We have silver, but when it bad money we weigh it and make good. You no do so. You pay bad money, and you want make everybody take it. Me no want it."

"Well," said the "ticket chopper," "we can make silver good by making everybody take it."

"No," grunted the Chinaman, "you can't make good by say so. If it no weigh good it no good."

And the "ticket chopper" could not argue him away from the point of view of the scales.

ENGINE AND CAR MET.

Steamer Going to a Hoboken Fire Broken by Collision.

There was a small fire at Second and Adams Streets, Hoboken, last evening, and two steamers, a hook and ladder truck, and a chemical engine started for the corner.

The chemical engine turned into Second Street, which is narrow, and overtook a trolley car of the Jersey City, Rutherford, and Hoboken Railroad. The street was too narrow for the engine to pass the car, and the driver shouted for the motorman to go ahead as fast as he could.

The motorman put on the full power and went flying along the street, with the engine close behind, and the horses galloping. When the car reached Madison Street Steamer No. 3 also reached the corner and swung into Second Street at full speed. The car and the steamer came together with a crash and one of the wheels was torn from the engine, which capsized into the gutter.

Thomas Bennett, the driver of the steamer, was thrown from his seat. Barney Hagan, the engineer, was also thrown. Bennett received an ugly cut on one of his legs. Hagan had his right ankle broken. The chemical engine had a narrow escape from dashing into the wreck.

Louis T. Bahr and Conductor George Metcalf of the car were arrested, but it is not likely they will be held, as they were not to blame.

Few Women for Bryan.

The newly-organized Women's Bryan and Sewall and Sulzer Campaign Club held its first meeting last night at 133 Avenue A. The club was organized last Sunday, and its object is to combat the work of Republican women workers of the East Side. The attendance at last night's meeting was limited to less than a dozen women and over two score children, the latter having been gathered there to sing patriotic songs.

Mrs. Dorothy Harrington presided over the meeting and introduced Mrs. M. M. White, a lawyer, of 230 Broadway. Mrs. White led the children through several songs and then made a short speech.

Mrs. Zarembska, an inventor, delivered an address in the Polish language. Thomas B. McGuire, a member of the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, also spoke. After the meeting Mrs. Harrington and Mrs. Zarembska were escorted to a meeting at Third Street and Avenue A, and there delivered addresses from a truck.

For the Vacant-Lot Farms.

Several of the planters of the vacant-lot farms took prizes at the American Institute Fair. The expenses of the vacant-lot farms for 1896 amounted to $4,500. The receipts of the planters were $9,596. In addition, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which conducts the farms, received several hundred bushels of vegetables from the farms. At the end of the season the committee finds itself in debt $200. Subscriptions to the charity may be sent to Jacob Schiff, 27 Pine Street.

Dog Gave Alarm of Fire.

A big Newfoundland dog, belonging to William Vreeland, a wagonmaker on Richmond Road, Bull's Head, in Northfield, S.I., awakened his master early yesterday morning by barking furiously. On arising Mr. Vreeland discovered his house and factory adjoining it were in flames. The family had barely time to dress themselves, and were unable to save any of their belongings. The factory and house were entirely destroyed. The loss is about $6,000.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MANY ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

Mr. Verdery Finds Responses to His Interview on Silver.

Marion J. Verdery, whose interview in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Bryan's "crown of thorns" and "cross of gold" has been republished all over the country, is having an amusing experience as a result of its wide dissemination. Many men who read Mr. Verdery's sentiments did not agree with them, and are not hesitating to let him know it.

Some time ago a prominent business house in this city, in order to give wider publicity to Mr. Verdery's views, had struck off thousands of little circulars, giving part of THE TIMES's interview, and scattered them throughout the country.

The circular, in part, is as follows:

"THAT CROSS OF GOLD."

"'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.'—William Jennings Bryan.

"Never before, in all the political contests in this country, has an aspirant for office made use of language which so shocked the religious sentiment of Christian people, of every sect and creed, as the few words quoted above, and they turn with repugnance from such an exhibition of bad taste, if not blasphemy, on the part of this trifler, who, for oratorical effect, drags into his harangues the most sacred words of Holy Writ. Well is he answered by Mr. Marion J. Verdery, a representative member of the Southern colony in New-York in an interview recently published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in which he says:

"'No, indeed; no crown with its poisonous prongs shall pierce the suffering head of labor, but, instead, that same head shall by this free-silver policy be made to burn and sweat beneath the scorching sun of long days, and receive as reward a spurious coin, whose face value belies its real value in the scale of the money changer. No, "you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." Neither was the victim of Calvary's stupendous tragedy so crucified, but He was cruelly betrayed for thirty pieces of silver, and the metal still smells of treachery.'"

Mr. Verdery has received several letters of the vilest abuses, written upon the backs of this circular, evidently with the idea that it had been sent out by him. One free silverite sent back a number of the circulars, writing on the back of one of them: "This sort of thing don't go down here." The envelope bore the postmark of Augusta, Ga. The circulars had evidently got into a business house, where there were some Popocrats. All the abusive letters are anonymous, and Mr. Verdery is having a good deal of amusement out of the incident.

"When they yelp they are hurt," he said.

MRS. SHULTS'S NARROW ESCAPE

Fell Between the Cars While Trying to Cross the Bridge.

Mrs. Mary Shults, who lives on Tremont Avenue, had a narrow escape from being crushed to death yesterday afternoon by a train at the Brooklyn end of the East River bridge. In company with her husband and two other friends, Mrs. Shults started to board the second car of a train at 5:30 o'clock.

In the rush Mrs. Shults was left behind by the others and the guard shut the gate behind them just as she was about to step on the car. As the train moved out she ran along the platform holding on to the rails. At the end of the platform she struck the iron guardrails and was rolled along between it and the second car for some feet. Then she fell to the tracks.

When the last three coaches and the engine had passed, Mrs. Shults was found lying unconscious outside the rails, near the platform wall. She was lifted up to the platform, and an ambulance was called, but before it arrived Mrs. Shults had recovered consciousness. She declared that she was not hurt, and the ambulance surgeon who afterward attended her said she was suffering from shock. She insisted on coming across the Bridge, and a policeman accompanied her to this side.

Her husband and friends, who had missed her immediately after getting on the car, went back to Brooklyn to find her. When Shults learned of the accident he became frantic, and it was with difficulty that the policemen restrained him from assaulting a guard on the platform. He finally came to the New-York side, where he joined his wife and took her home.

M'MAHON FOUND GUILTY.

Murder in the Second Degree Was the Verdict.

The jury that has for the last few days been trying Patrick McMahon for killing his aunt, Bridget Sexton, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree at 10:30 o'clock last night, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. Neither McMahon nor his three brothers, who were in court, showed any emotion when the announcement was made.

Justice Smyth will hear the motion for a new trial to-day and sentence McMahon. The penalty is life imprisonment.

Bridget Sexton and her brother John McMahon were hacked about the head and body with a hatchet and also struck with a shovel. They died a few hours afterward at Bellevue Hospital. John McMahon accused Patrick of the crime just before he died. This was the morning of Jan. 26.

The proceedings in court yesterday were the address of Lawyer Charles W. Brooke in behalf of the prisoner; that of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the people, and the charge of Justice Smyth.

MORE GOLD RECEIVED.

$1,235,000 Arrived Here on the Steamship Havel.

Gold amounting to $1,235,000 arrived yesterday on the steamship Havel. It was for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $1,000,000; Muller, Schall & Co., $185,000, and Heidelbach, Ichelheimer & Co., $50,000. All was sent to the Sub-Treasury for examination. The Treasury gained during the day $300,000 in gold, exchanged for greenbacks by the Manhattan Company State Bank. At the Sub-Treasury were $70,000 in currency transfers. The demand for American gold coin was brisk enough to warrant bullion dealers to charge ½ to ¾ premium. That the importation of gold has not been checked by the nearness of election day is evidenced by the sale of £46,000 for America by the Bank of England.

Raynor Declared Police Justice.

Supreme Court Judge Keogh, at Sag Harbor, S. I., has decided the quo warranto proceedings brought by George C. Raynor against W. C. Green, in favor of Raynor. The proceedings were brought to determine who was elected Police Justice of this village last January.

Green was declared elected by two majority, but Raynor alleged that Green obtained his election certificate by fraud. This, he declared, was perpetrated by throwing out 65 defective ballots, of which 29 were his. Judge Keogh, in his opinion regarding the defective ballots, said the intention of the voters was clearly evident and that the ballots were therefore improperly rejected.

Morris Heights Republicans.

The Republicans of Morris Heights paraded the principal streets of that section of the city last night and afterwards held a mass meeting at the Republican Club rooms, 1,781 Sedgwick Avenue. Dr. Charles Knapp called the meeting to order and introduced Andrew Powell as the first speaker. Mr. Powell said that the present campaign was a fight of free silver schemers against the patriotic citizens who wished to save the country from repudiation and dishonor. Samuel McMillan, the next speaker, predicted a plurality for McKinley in New-York City of 35,000.

FOR MEDICINAL USE NO FUSEL OIL

Emphatically a whiskey for the home. Its prompt use will break up a cold, check malaria and prevent serious diseases. Insist upon your druggist or grocer giving you the genuine. Send for pamphlet.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO. Rochester, N. Y.

THE REV. MR. HAYDEN FREE.

The Case Against Him for Murder Nolled in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—The State Attorney this afternoon nolled the case against the Rev. H. H. Hayden, which has been on the Superior Court docket since 1879. The clergyman was charged with the murder of Mary Stannard of Guilford, and the trial attracted the attention of the whole country at the time.

Mary E. Stannard was a good-looking young woman of twenty-two, who had been disgraced two years before her murder on Sept. 3, 1878. She showed great penitence, and was so honest that farmers admitted her to service, and she often worked in the house of the Rev. Herbert H Hayden.

On Sept. 1 of that year she returned home from Guilford, and soon after there came a letter from her to her half-sister Susan. The letter inclosed another one for Mr.

BRYAN TALKS TO CHICAGO

"ROUNDING UP" THE BIG CITY OF THE WEST.

Bad Weather Has No Discouragment for the Popocratic Candidate—A Long Trip Through the Northern Counties of Illinois—Workingmen Told that They Have Their Future in Their Own Control—Big Show of Yellow Ribbon.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—A campaign "sprint" to a number of towns in Northern Illinois and back again to Chicago was not the best preparation for the hard work that lay before William J. Bryan to-night in his "rounding up" of the city. A dozen speeches in the outlying districts and nine more here were the Democratic candidate's portion for the day and evening. When he had said good-bye to his last Chicago audience, he hurried to the Northwestern Railroad Station and was off again on another flying trip, this time through Wisconsin.

Threatening clouds hung over Chicago this morning when Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Mrs. Bryan and a number of local supporters, started out on his visits to neighboring communities. He ran into a rainstorm before he had gone very far, but the downpour ceased during the afternoon. Great masses of threatening clouds hung over the country through which he passed for the rest of the journey. They did not break, however, and, altogether, the "cannon ball" campaign he made was not seriously interfered with by the weather.

Elgin heard the candidate first, and then, in turn, Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Forreston, Polo, Dixon, Rochelle, De Kalb, Geneva, Wheaton, and Maywood. The rain did not keep the crowds away. People swarmed around the train wherever it halted, and a sea of expectant faces looked up at the candidate at each place scheduled for a speech. All the crowds cheered him, some with wild heartiness, while the enthusiasm of a few audiences was tempered by shouts for the Republican standard bearer and a display of yellow ribbons bearing Major McKinley's name. Nearly all the stops were brief, and a speech was made at each, with the exception of Freeport, where two addresses were crowded into a half hour.

Mr. Bryan caused some feeling at Belvidere by refusing to shake hands with persons who wore McKinley badges. Ten thousand persons were at the station to hear Bryan when he reached here. Gold and yellow ribbons were worn by a large percentage of the audience, and cheer after cheer was given for McKinley after the train stopped and when it pulled out.

Many gold badges were displayed at Rockford, and a number of young men who wore the orange followed Mr. Bryan's carriage shouting for McKinley, but the Republican colors disappeared when the candidate reached the Fair Grounds, where an audience of fully 10,000 people made him forget, in their enthusiasm, the opposition he had encountered on the way. At Rockford, Mr. Bryan said:

"'The owners of promises to pay are interested in scarce and dear dollars. The masses of the people are not.' That is what we say to-day. Who used the words which I have read to you? Hon. William Lathrop of this city. [Laughter.] I quote from a speech which Hon. William Lathrop of Illinois made in the House of Representatives on Feb. 14, 1879. Was this the speech of a demagogue? Was this the speech of an Anarchist? Was this the speech of a repudiator? [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.] Then when I say to-day the same things that he said then I am no demagogue, Anarchist, or repudiator. [Cheers.] Let me read you another extract from that speech which he will never be able to answer if he talks gold from now until doomsday. [Cheers.] 'Make the most favorable assumption, and yet the fact remains that the proposition to demonetize silver is to deprive the world of well nigh one-half of all its actual money, and to deprive it of half or more than half of its possible future supply of actual money. What the result of the full execution of the project would be it is not necessary to conjecture. States organized upon an autocratic basis and where the preservation of rank in society is the primary object might submit, but in a Government organized as this is, where equality of right and of opportunity is the fundamental rule, such an injustice cannot long be maintained.'

It was after 7 o'clock before Bryan got back to Chicago. The distance covered in the flying trip was 285 miles.

Mr. Bryan had scarcely time to eat a hasty dinner at the Auditorium Annex before he was in a carriage being whirled away to the North Side. The first of his evening speeches was delivered at St. Stanislaus Hall, corner Bradley and Noble Streets. Notwithstanding he was over an hour late in arriving, he found the hall tightly packed with people. The disagreeable weather did not deter the thousands from turning out to see the candidate and it was with difficulty that a passage was made through the crowd from the hall to the carriage.

Social Turner Hall, on Belmont Avenue, heard the candidate for a few minutes at 9 o'clock P. M. Lincoln Turner Hall on Diversy Avenue was reached a half hour later, and Lages Hall, at Clybourne and Southport Avenues, at 10 o'clock. Mr. Bryan was cheered by a tremendous crowd in and around Garfield Turner Hall, at Garfield Avenue and Larrabee Streets. He addressed them briefly.

The candidate was given a good rest while he was driven to the North Side Turner Hall on Clark Street near Chicago Avenue. About 4,000 people were crowded into this favorite North Side resort, and the candidate awarded them a speech of considerable length.

One more talk—that at Brand's Hall, three blocks away—finished the hard day and night's work, and at 11:30 o'clock Mr. Bryan left on his special train over the Northwestern Railroad for Green Bay, Wis.

EXPELLED THE EGG THROWERS.

The Boys Who Insulted Mr. Bryan Turned Out of College.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Chauncey C. Foster and Louis J. Hanchett, the young men who attempted to "egg" Mr. Bryan Tuesday, were publicly expelled this morning from the business college from the windows of which the eggs were thrown. Principal Powers mounted the platform in the presence of his assembled pupils and announced the expulsion of the culprits, who had, he said, disgraced the college, the City of Chicago, and the State of Illinois.

On behalf of Chairman Hanna, Sergeant at Arms Haskell wrote a letter to the Chief of Police, Badenoch, thanking him for the prompt and effective manner in which he "handled the disgraceful egg-throwing affair during the Bryan parade of Oct. 27," and adding: "The Republican National Committee does not desire, nor has it at any time through the campaign taken any unfair or unmanly means of securing votes for the Hon. William McKinley for the office of President of the United States."

Bryan Must Swear in His Vote.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 29.—Preparations for the reception of election news at the residence of Nominee Bryan in this city are being pushed forward rapidly. It was only to-day that Mr. Bryan consented to permit the wires to enter his house. Both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies will have bulletin wires in Mr. Bryan's library, and in addition to this a special wire direct from the office of Chairman Jones in Chicago is talked of. A large party of friends has been invited to the residence on the night of the election, and refreshments will be served during the course of the night. Mr. Bryan will not reach home in time to register, and his vote must be sworn in.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Oriental Rugs to harmonize With any Decorative Scheme.

WATCHING FOR COLONIZERS.

An Italian Paid $10 for Naturalization Papers.

Registration Clerk E. P. Cringle did not like the looks of a naturalization paper presented by Giuseppi Colneccio of 405 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street yesterday. It was slovenly written and the signature of Clerk Thomas Boese did not look genuine.

Mr. Cringle went over to the County Clerk's office and had the records searched, but no Colneccio had secured naturalization papers on the date or in the year that was mentioned. The seal of the Italian's paper was not genuine, and Mr. Boese's signature had been forged.

When Colneccio was questioned, he said that he had paid $10 for the paper, and that he had received it from another Italian, who had gone back to Italy.

Colneccio has registered in the Sixteenth Election District of the Thirty-third Assembly District on his fraudulent paper. He was allowed to go yesterday, but will be watched.

The fraudulent paper is the first Registration Clerk Cringle has been shown this year by applicants for street sweeping places. A year ago there was quite a batch of them, and the cases were referred to the District Attorney. Mr. Cringle believes that presented yesterday was one of the last year's lot. He does not believe that they are issued for political purposes, but to sell to Italians who are looking for places under the city departments where citizenship is necessary.

A bundle of the naturalization paper blanks was lost about two years ago when being delivered by the printer, and it is likely that these are being used for the fraudulent purposes.

Inspector Thompson has ordered Capt. Moynihan to try to find the source of the fraudulent papers. He thinks the fraud may be extensive, and advises that voters from Little Italy be challenged Election Day and their papers examined.

Acting Inspector Brooks denied yesterday that there was such heavy colonization in the city as is claimed by John C. Sheehan, Tammany Hall's leader. He said the police were investigating every alleged illegal registration. Chief Conlin said a few days ago that he did not believe that more than 200 warrants would be issued for false registration.

CATHOLIC COMMITTEES.

The Young Men's Union Selects Its National Representatives.

The officers of the Catholic Young Men's National Union held a meeting at the Rectory of the Church of the Visitation, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. W. T. McGuirke presided, and J. J. Brady of Albany acted as Secretary. The next annual convention of the union was announced to be held at Springfield, Mass., next October.

The following committees were appointed for the ensuing year:

Executive Committee—Rev. James F. Loughlin, D. D., Philadelphia, Penn; Rev. M. A. Cunnion, New-York City, and Thomas F. Ryan, St. Joseph, Missouri.

National Committee—Arch Diocese of Baltimore, E. J. Hannan; Boston, William H. Dowling; Chicago, George F. Mulligan; Cincinnati, Rev. F. Stephens; New-York, James J. Grady; Philadelphia, James J. Rogan; St. Louis, Arthur J. Ryan; Albany, E. J. B. Murray; Brooklyn, Peter N. Phillips; Burlington, Rev. J. M. Brown; Cleveland, Warren E. Mosher; Denver, Rev. A. P. Brucker, C. J.; Newark, N. J., J. J. Blewitt; Ogdensburg, Thomas F. Mannix; Richmond, Rev. T. J. Mercer; Providence, Joseph M. Tally; Vincennes, Joseph F. Murphy; St. Joseph, Mo., J. M. McInerny, M. D.; Charleston, Rev. J. J. Wedenfeller; Trenton, John J. Cleary; Wilmington, Rev. D. J. Flynn; Covington, Ky., Rev. Edward T. Donnelly; Syracuse, John Foley.

Army and Navy Catholic Literature Committee—Charles A. Webber, Brooklyn; George F. Munsa, St. Louis; the Rev. James J. O'Brien, Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Jerome A. Maher, Philadelphia; David Shaw, Charlestown, Mass.; Sarsfield H. Lavell, New-York City; Charles Hammerstein, Terre Haute, Ind.; Joseph J. Le Compte, Troy, N. Y.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

Brooklyn Democratic Club Wishes the State Forests Preserved.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic Club at the clubrooms, 201 Montague Street, last night, a resolution attacking the proposed Constitutional amendment permitting the leasing of lands within the State forest preserve to individuals and clubs was adopted.

The reasons given for the opposition are that the adoption of the amendment will lead to the extermination of the forests and consequent injuries to the canals and rivers; that the destruction of the watershed will also decrease the supply and force of water and increase the danger from fire, and that this will increase the cost of insurance.

The resolution concludes with the following words:

"The Brooklyn Democratic Club trusts that when the people are made aware of the hidden purposes of this amendment they will not fail to mark an X in the 'No' square on the ballot reading: 'Shall the proposed amendment to Section 7 of Article 7 of the Constitution relating to forest preserves be adopted?'"

During the meeting an address was adopted in which all voters are urged to stand by the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party and cast their ballots for Palmer and Buckner.

The meeting was presided over by Harrington Putnam. Addresses were made by Theodore S. Nye, Thomas Green, Daniel Moynahan, and others.

HEAVY BAIL FOR A DRIVER.

Killed a Boy with His Truck, and Must Face the Grand Jury.

Coroner Dobbs held an inquest yesterday afternoon regarding the death of Robert C. Denton, seven years old, of 696 Washington Street, who was run over and crushed to death by a truck at Washington Street and Charles Lane a week ago. Sidney S. Pope, the driver of the truck, which belonged to W. S. Travis of 4 South Street, was arrested at the time and placed under $1,500 bonds to await the result of the inquest. After the jury brought in their verdict yesterday, the Coroner increased Pope's bond to $5,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. As he had no bondsman on hand he was sent to the Tombs.

At the inquest several witnesses of the accident testified that Pope backed his truck upon the sidewalk without giving any warning or even looking around to see whether any one was in the way.

The jury censured Pope for his negligence in failing to give warning that he was going to back, and likewise censured those in the habit of using Charles Lane for not providing proper precautions to prevent such accidents.

The Wednesday Cotillions.

The continuation of the Wednesday cotillions at Sherry's this season was announced early this Fall. The plans have been decided on finally, and they were made public yesterday. The cotillions will take place on Dec. 9, Jan. 20, and Feb. 3 and 17. The patronesses for the year are Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. W. L. Trenholm, Mrs. William S. Livingston, and Mrs. Samuel Spencer. The Board of Governors consists of George H. Sullivan, Chairman; Gano S. Dunn, Dr. Russell Bellamy, J. L. Johnson, Minturn Post Collins, Henry C. Adams, Henry W. Hodges, and Heth Lorton.

MR. M'KINLEY'S CALLERS

SEVERAL DELEGATIONS VISITED HIM YESTERDAY.

The Approach of Election Has Lessened the Number of Visitors, but They Are As Enthusiastic As Ever—Four States Represented in the Pilgrims to Canton—Major McKinley Made Short Addresses to Those Who Called on Him.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 29.—The delegations were small to-day, but sufficiently numerous and by no means lacking in enthusiasm. The approach of the election seems at last to have an effect upon the size of the delegations. There was a good deal of variety, too, about the visitors to the Republican candidate to-day. Four States were represented, and one delegation was composed of women, who came on stylish breaks and in carriages, bearing armfuls of flowers. The most striking and handsomely uniformed marching organization yet seen here, the C. L. Kurtz Club of Columbus, was among Major McKinley's visitors this afternoon. C. L. Kurtz, the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, was handsomely complimented by Major McKinley in his speech, and the pleasant words he uttered were greeted with storms of cheers.

The largest delegation of the day came from Hancock and Seneca Counties, Ohio. There were nearly 1,000 persons in it, and it was organized by H. P. Crouse, editor of The Findlay Republican. The Hancock County callers were presented by H. C. McConnica, in a very happy speech, and those from Seneca County with equal felicity by Dr. A. D. Dickey. Major McKinley was heartily cheered by the delegation.

The next delegation was from Columbus and the counties in the great coal mining region of Ohio, the Hocking Valley. The C. L. Kurtz Club of Columbus, with the Seventeenth Regiment Band, United States Army, led the delegation, and were warmly applauded all along the line of march. Judge L. D. Haggarty presented the Columbus men, and F. S. Purcell of Logan and Dr. P. C. Taylor of Vinton the visitors from the other counties in the Hocking Valley. A delegation from Wakeman, Huron County, Ohio, marched up at the same time, and was introduced to Major McKinley by its spokesman, George Mordoff.

The next callers were a group of flower-laden young women from the Whitman-Barnes Company of Akron, Ohio. Major McKinley shook hands with each of the ladies, but made no speech.

A delegation from Ashland County, Ohio, were the next callers. They numbered 125, and were presented by T. C. Carey. Major McKinley addressed them briefly.

Major McKinley's luncheon was interrupted at 3 o'clock by the arrival of the last delegation, an enthusiastic body of 500 voters from Fulton and Williams Counties, Ohio, and a number of Republicans from Northeastern Indiana. J. B. Templeton of Swanton introduced the Ohio visitors, and G. C. Venier of De Kalb County, Ind., spoke for the callers from that State. This delegation was composed of farmers, merchants, mechanics, laboring, and professional men. They gave the candidate a rousing reception when he appeared on the porch. Major McKinley spoke briefly of the issues of the campaign, urging the necessity of sound money and a protective tariff and the maintenance of law and order. At the conclusion of his remarks, Major McKinley shook hands with each of his visitors.

MR. HOBART IN NEWARK.

He Reviews a Procession in Honor of Sound Money.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Garret A. Hobart's visit to this city to-night was made the occasion of a political and industrial demonstration without a parallel in the history of the city. Mr. Hobart, accompanied by Gov. and Mrs. Griggs, were the guests of Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who conducted the distinguished candidate and his companions to Caledonian Park Hall, where there was an enthusiastic audience of 4,000, many of whom were women. Mr. Hobart was wildly cheered on his entrance, and during a speech of five minutes was frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke of the spontaneous uprising of the people for sound money and the protection of the National credit. For New-Jersey, he bespoke such a crushing majority against the Democratic leaders and their platform as to forever set at rest the scheme for enriching speculators in silver bullion at the expense of the whole people.

Gov. Griggs's remarks were mainly laudatory of Mr. Hobart as a statesman and Jerseyman.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the crowd at the meeting dispersed to assemble in Broad Street, where a procession of 15,000 men, representing the sound-money sentiment of all the professions and industrial interests, was forming. Mr. Hobart and the Governor reviewed the line as it passed Mr. Murphy's home, and they were frequently cheered. The factory whistles in various parts of the city kept up a din of blasting during the hour occupied by the parade and review.

YALE FOR McKINLEY.

The University Declares for Sound Money.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—The result of the mock election for President and Vice President at Yale under the auspices of The Yale News was announced to-day. McKinley and Hobart received 92 per cent. of the total vote cast—1,512 out of 1,845. Bryan and Sewall were beaten by Palmer and Buckner. No State in the Union gave Bryan a majority. In Texas Palmer led him by two votes.

A summary of the vote in the various departments of the university follows:

Total, 1,845; McKinley and Hobart, 1,512; Palmer and Buckner, 181; Bryan and Sewall, 136; Bryan and Watson, 2; Levering and Johnson, 14.

By departments, the vote was:

Departments.	McKinley.	Palmer.	Bryan and Sewall.	Bryan and Watson.	Levering and Johnson.
Academic	890	125	66	2	10
Scientific	355	35	19	..	..
Theological	73	..	4	4	..
Law	123	17	33	..	..
Medical	71	4	14	..	..

GOWDY CHANGES HIS MIND.

Withdraws His Instructions to Indiana Election Officers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—Chairman Gowdy of the Republican State Central Commitee to-day withdrew his instructions to Republican Election Boards to refuse to credit the Bryan Electors with the aggregate votes cast for him under the emblem of the plow and the emblem of the rooster.

The Chairman says he is constrained to rescind his instructions because the Attorney General of the State declares that the law does not sustain him in the construction he placed upon it. The county Chairmen are asked to call the Election Inspectors and Judges together and formally withdraw the instructions. The party organs and every Republican lawyer of prominence in the city declared against the Chairman's position.

The nominees on the State ticket feel deeply aggrieved over the Chairman's action, as they fear it will cause many Populists to vote the Democratic ticket.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists, 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

RAILROADS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Charged with Discriminating Politically in Making Fares.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—From Bryan headquarters a programme is being prepared for an official Senatorial inquiry next Winter into the charges of discrimination in passenger rates against Democrats in all parts of the United States. The charge is being formulated that railroads have systematically refused to make reductions to Democrats, and that they have transported the Republicans in great numbers and bodies in all parts of the country at rates that are ridiculously low.

The roads leading to Canton are to be made the subjects of especial attack, and criticism will be pointedly directed against the roads entering St. Louis, for refusing to grant excursion rates to Democrats on the occasion of the recent meeting in that city of Democratic clubs.

The railroad officials say they will be able to show a clean bill of health, and that they are in no danger of being injured by any investigation which may be ordered.

Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the National Democratic Congressional Committee, and Senator Butler, Chairman of the National Popocratic Committee, are expected to have personal charge of the proposed inquiry.

SOUND MONEY WILL WIN.

Foes of Repudiation Are Working with Unusual Strength.

Republican State Chairman Hackett and Executive Chairman Odell yesterday issued an address on the situation in this State. In it they said:

"The closing days of this campaign are marked with a determination which is unusual in its intensity and strength on the part of the foes of repudiation in this State to win a decisive and overwhelming victory for the representatives of sound money and prosperity. The Republican National ticket will receive a majority in New-York State which will be a significant rebuke to those forces which seek to undermine the foundations of National honor and progress, and the State ticket, headed by Black and Woodruff, will be elected by a majority close to that given to McKinley and Hobart. Any malicious story, false issue, or sensational roorback sprung at the last moment to influence or intimidate voters will be a fake pure and simple, and the people of the State should be prepared to give no credence or circulation to any such desperate move. The voters who are upholding the cause of sound money are doing so from the conviction that they are right, and the played-out dodge of forged letters or sensational lies perpetrated too late for denial should be absolutely disregarded."

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Republican Committee Certain of McKinley's Election.

The Republican National Committeemen in this city are more confident than ever that McKinley is going to win.

N. B. Scott returned to this city yesterday from Virginia, and found in his mail a letter from William M. Hahn, the Ohio member of the committee, in which Mr. Hahn gave a list of the States in the Western division which are claimed for McKinley. These are California, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Missouri and Texas are doubtful, Mr. Hahn wrote, with the prospects of the Republicans carrying them.

It was learned at National Headquarters that the committeemen are not claiming Delaware as sure for McKinley. This is due to the existing state of affairs there resulting from the Higgins and Addicks controversy.

Mr. Scott said that the natural vote of Virginia this year is in favor of sound money, but the question is, can it be polled fully and counted fairly.

"In spite of the disadvantages and obstacles," he added, "we shall carry Virginia, in my judgment, by a very gratifying majority."

Address to Colored Voters.

The National Republican Committee Annex, composed of colored citizens, yesterday issued an address to the colored voters of the country. In it they say: "The colored voters over all the country, with a few exceptions, propose as never before to stand solidly for the St. Louis platform and by the standard bearers of the Republican Party, William McKinley of Ohio and Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey, for they believe that in the election of these men there shall come peace and prosperity to our country."

Senator Quay Going Home.

Senator Quay expects to go to Washington to-day and from there to Beaver, where he will vote and receive the election returns.

A Victory for Ward.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—William L. Ward finally has won in the appeal to the courts made by Congressman Ben L. Fairchild to determine who should be declared the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District, which comprises Westchester County and a small portion of the City of New-York.

The Appellate Division affirmed the decision of Justice Edwards, holding that Mr. Ward is the regular Republican candidate, and that his name should go on the official ballot.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN

—The McKinley and Hobart Campaign Club of William's Bridge will have a rally this evening at Jerome Hall, White Plains Avenue.

—A rally of Swedish-American citizens in favor of honest money will be held to-night in Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

—The Young Democracy of the Twentieth Assembly District will hold a ratification meeting this evening at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue.

—Treasurer St. John of the Popocrats denied yesterday a story to the effect that he had sold a piece of property in Harlem to get campaign funds.

—Job Hedges, William C. Hill, Robert Mazet, J. Noble Emly, and Gilbert Hawes will speak to-night at the meeting of the West Side Republican Club, 102 West Eighty-second Street.

—To-night's mass meeting of the James G. Blaine Club, 213 East Broadway, promises to be a big one. Col. Fred D. Grant, Abraham Gruber, Edward Mandell, Timothy J. Campbell, and others will speak.

—An indoor and outdoor meeting will be held in front of the Hell Gate Republican clubhouse, 310 East Eighty-sixth Street, this evening, and a parade of the Republican voters of the district will take place, to start at 7 o'clock.

—Miss Helen Varick Boswell, President of the Women's Republican Club, addressed the Monday meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League yesterday. Edmund R. Terry, John Drew, and August Stern made short addresses.

—Mayor Strong presided at yesterday's meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club. There was a large audience. Joseph L. Barbour of Connecticut, Congressman J. Murray Mitchell, Joseph H. Judge, and A. W. Hanis made the addresses.

—President George G. Seabury presided at the meeting of the Paint, Oil, and Drug Trade Sound Money Club yesterday, and addresses were made by the Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church and Arthur O. Sherman.

LARGE CLAIMS FOR BRYAN

POPULIST PREDICTION THAT HE WILL BE ELECTED.

Secretary Edgerton Says McKinley Has No Chance—Pronounces the Figures by Apsley and Grosvenor Ridiculous—The Silver Movement, He Asserts, Is "Assuming the Proportions of a Landslide"—Central West Solid for Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Edgerton of the National Populist Committee to-day gave out his first formal interview, his subject being the claims made by the Republican committees in regard to the election of McKinley, which he characterized as "preposterous," and "made with the idea of fraud in all the doubtful States. McKinley," he said, "on a fair vote, is beaten now by an overwhelming majority. The Republicans realize this. Yet, in the face of this, they make claims of an enormous majority for McKinley, but give no figures to back up their claims. They depend on outright purchase of voters and election boards to furnish majorities they are predicting.

"To show how utterly without foundation are the predictions made by Mr. Apsley, Mr. Grosvenor, and others, I need only to cite a few States. They claim California. California went for Cleveland in 1892 and for the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1894. This was done without any assistance from the Populists, who have 50,000 votes in that State. This year Populists and Democrats have fused. In addition to the Populist vote, there is a large free-silver Republican vote, which will be cast for Bryan, in California. The Republicans of that State, for several years, in their State Conventions declared for free silver at 16 to 1. The Republican defection is led by such men as Jesse D. Grant and others.

"They claim Nebraska. A fusion between the Populists and Democrats elected a Governor in Nebraska in 1894. This year there is complete fusion in that State, and, in addition to this, free-silver Republicans by the thousands all over Nebraska declare they will vote for Bryan. A great many free-silver clubs are composed of nothing but Republicans. This is notably true in the City of Omaha, where there is such a club with a membership of a thousand. Added to this still, is Mr. Bryan's immense popularity in his own State. California and Nebraska are as safe for Bryan as Mississippi.

"Why do they make these claims? Simply because they are depending, not on any evidence which they now have of votes for McKinley, but on what they think Hanna's immense campaign fund may do.

"I believe that Bryan will be triumphantly elected. This movement is assuming the proportions of a landslide, and all the money that Mark Hanna can throw into the campaign will not stop it. The silent vote is with us. Every labor paper and every recognized labor leader in America is with us. Republican farmers by the thousands all through the central and far West are coming to us. The Populists all through those sections are standing by Bryan to a man. The gold Democratic defection is confined to a few so-called leaders, and will not seriously affect the result. Bryan will carry the entire central West, with the possible exception of Ohio and Wisconsin, by an unprecedented majority."

DARING RESCUE OF A BABY.

A Fireman Crawls into a Room to Save the Infant.

Three little children, locked in their home by their mother while she went to market yesterday morning, played with matches, and the youngest was only saved from death in the fire they started by a daring fireman's courage.

The three children—Bennie, five years old; Willie, three years old, and Lester, sixteen months old—are the children of John Harmes, a street car conductor, who lives in a flat house at 70 West One Hundred and First Street. After Bennie had started the fire, he pulled the baby, who was fastened in a baby chair, as far from the flames as he could, and then beat on the hall door and called for help.

Mrs. Abramwitz, who lives on the floor above, heard the boy's screams, and, breaking the door open, caught Bennie and Willie up in her arms and rushed to the street with them. Both were burned about the face, but not seriously. A few minutes later the firemen reached the house, and it was then discovered that Baby Lester was still in the burning rooms. Fireman Schuster crawled on his hands and knees beneath the flames, which were pouring through the upper part of the doorway, to the bedroom, where he groped about until he found the baby, still fastened in his chair and unconscious. As he could not unfasten the chair in the smoke, Schuster turned it on its side, and, covering the baby with his own coat, pushed it ahead of him as he crawled back to the hallway.

The baby was taken to Dr. Kirchner's, at 77 West One Hundred and First Street, where he was quickly revived by the doctor, and was found to be but slightly injured.

The fire created a panic in the house, and forty tenants from the upper stories were forced to make their exit by the fire escape. The Harms apartment was gutted.

DR. STORRS'S LOVING CUP

To be Presented by Manhattan Congregational Associations.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, who has been pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church in Brooklyn for fifty years, is to be presented with a loving cup by the members of the Manhattan Congregational Association at the celebration of his golden jubilee on Nov. 16.

A committee consisting of the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, the Rev. Dr. I. B. McCloud, and the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman, which was appointed some time ago to purchase the cup reported at the annual meeting of the association Wednesday that a meeting had been planned for Nov. 16, at which the cup will be presented. This meeting will probably be held in the parlors of the Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn.

Dr. Storrs is the oldest Congregational clergyman in this section of the country. He will preach his fiftieth anniversary sermon on Nov. 15.

The cup which will be presented to Dr. Storrs is being made by Tiffany. Its design is entirely new, and it is to be massive.

In answer to a question as to whether a loving cup was a wholly appropriate gift for a clergyman, Dr. Virgin said last night the loving cup had long since ceased to be wholly a suggestion of conviviality, and was now used in presentation as merely a token of affection and esteem.

"I do not know," said Dr. Virgin, "exactly how or when the loving cup or its name originated. The use of the loving cup is very ancient. The story of the origin of the three handles—they are generally made with three handles—is that a Prince who frequented a certain public house was put to great inconvenience and annoyance by the barmaid handing him his drink in a mug with a single handle. She would hold on to the handle in handing it to him, and he had to take hold of the bowl in receiving it. He finally had a large tankard made for his own use with two handles, but the maid found the two handles more convenient than one in lifting the tankard, and the Prince was as bad off as ever. He finally had a third handle put on, and ever since that time, so the story goes, loving cups have had three handles."

A TENACIOUS CLUTCH

Is that of dyspepsia. Few remedies do more than palliate this obstinate complaint. Try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, and you will find that it is conquerable, along with its symptoms, heartburn, flatulence, nervousness, and loss of flesh and vigor. Biliousness and constipation frequently accompany it. These, besides malarial, rheumatic, and kidney complaints, are also subduable with the Bitters.

THUGS USE CHLOROFORM.

Dastardly Assault upon A Newark Woman.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Annie Meyers, thirty-two years old, was this afternoon attacked by two men while she was in her apartments. She was chloroformed, gagged, bound, and thrown on a bed. Then her assailants searched the flat and obtained $95 in cash.

Mrs. Meyers lives with her husband and four children in the second floor flat at the corner of Fourteenth Avenue and Bergen Street. Her husband, Charles Meyers, works in a chair establishment in New-York.

Two of the children attend school. After the noon recess to-day the two older children left the house to go school. Mrs. Meyers cleared away the dishes, and, after putting the two little children to sleep for their afternoon naps, sat down at her sewing machine to work. The machine stands in the dining room, which is in the rear of the house. The kitchen is off of the dining room, back of the hall.

As Mrs. Meyers sat at the machine her back was toward the door leading from the kitchen to the room she was in. She faced a window. She does not know just how long she was sitting there working, but thinks it was a considerable time, as she had thought it would not be long before the children would return from school. She was stitching on the machine when she heard a noise behind her, and turned around to see a man coming toward her from the kitchen door and within a few feet of her, while a second man was coming through the door. When she saw the men she turned again to the machine and grabbed up a hammer which lay on it and was about to turn around again when the man nearest her grabbed her. He clapped one hand over her mouth to prevent an outcry. The second man grabbed a piece of red flannel from the sewing machine and saturated it with chloroform from a bottle he took from his pocket. He held it to her nose.

Mrs. Meyers had struggled hard. She was unable to get the man's hand from her mouth. Her writhing caused the man who was administering the drug to have use for both hands in keeping the cloth under her nose. The other man could not control her two hands and the one with the hammer was free. With this she dealt the man who was in front her a terrible blow on the head.

The blow must have been a fearful one, and have caused a bad wound, for the hammer, when found afterward, was covered with blood and matted hair. Everywhere in the room where the struggle took place were blood spots and there were more in another room.

Mrs. Meyers was carried into the bedroom where more chloroform was administered. After she became unconscious the men tied her wrists and ankles with strips of flannel and stuffed a piece of cloth into her mouth as a gag.

The Meyers children did not return home until late. It was after 4 o'clock when they reached home. Minnie Meyers, eight years old, found her mother lying unconscious on the bed when she entered the flat. There was a pool of blood on the bed and blood spots all over it. These came from the wound in the thug's head. The child thought her mother had been cut and rushed screaming up stairs to Mrs. Williams, who occupied the flat above. Mrs. Williams called Joseph Wegand, who keeps a saloon on the ground floor of the house. He removed the gag from the mouth of Mrs. Meyers and cut the bindings on Mrs. Meyers's hands and feet.

GUARDIAN FOR HIS WIFE.

Mrs. Salomon's Petition Granted by Justice MacLean in Supreme Court.

Justice MacLean, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Sidney H. Salomon, a broker of 72 Broadway, guardian for his wife, Estelle Leonore Salomon.

Mrs. Salomon, in her petition to have her husband appointed guardian, said she was twenty years old, and was a daughter of William Campbell, who died on Oct. 25 last at his residence in West Fifty-eighth Street. Her mother died in 1893. The value of her father's personal estate was estimated at $5,000, and his real estate was said to be worth about a million dollars.

Mrs. Salomon also said she believed that her father had died intestate, and that before his death he became acquainted with Mrs. Lillian Ash. This Mrs. Ash, it was alleged, lived in Campbell's house, and was known as his wife, and excluded his family from the house during his last illness.

Campbell had a block in Tenth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, a house in West Fifty-sixth Street, and one in West Fifty-eighth Street, and deeds to the two houses were filed in the Register's office on Oct. 1, conveying them to Mrs. Ash

Mr. Salomon, in his petition, stated that he was worth $100,000, and more in stocks and bonds. He was directed to file a bond for $10,000 as his wife's general guardian.

Late in the day a will was filed in the Surrogate's office, by which Mr. Campbell gave his daughter, Mrs. Salomon, $75,000, and left the bulk of his property to Mrs. Ash, together with his horses and carriages.

MATTER FOR INDICTMENT.

Justice Gaynor Advises Democrats to Go to the Grand Jury.

Justice Gaynor, at Long Island City, heard yesterday the application brought by former Corporation Counsel William E. Stewart against Mayor Gleason, to show cause why 100 Inspectors chosen by the Jeffersonian Democrats of Long Island City should not be appointed to act at the election Tuesday. The Jeffersonian Democrats claim to be the regular Democratic organization, and under the law say they are entitled to Inspectors the same as Republicans. The affidavits presented stated that the Mayor had appointed three Republicans and one Democrat in a district wherein the two parties are entitled to one each.

In his answer, the Mayor said he had endeavored to comply with the law, but the men presented by the Jeffersonian Democrats were unable to pass the civil service examination. He had no other recourse but to appoint as best he could.

Justice Gaynor reserved his decision until to-day. He caused much surprise, however, by stating that Lawyer Stewart's affidavits should be presented to the Grand Jury for consideration.

THIS MINISTER FOR SILVER.

Did Not Give His Name Until After His Speech.

The Tammany organization of the Seventh Assembly District held a Bryan and Sewall demonstration last night in Caledonia Hall, 10 Horatio Street, and three overflow meetings at the junctions of Eighth Avenue and Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Streets.

John R. Voorhis presided in the hall, and speeches were made by Thomas F. Grady, John W. Keller, Amos J. Cummings, and John F. McIntyre.

The Rev. Dr. D. V. Gwylin of the Macdougal Street Baptist Church asked permission to speak. He declined to give his name, and his identity was not known until after he had finished. He said that he had never visited a political meeting before, and had always been a Republican until this year.

"I have studied the silver question and the Democratic platform, and consider that the election of Bryan will do the greatest good to the greatest number of our citizens. Every workingman should go to the polls next Tuesday and cast his vote for what I consider the freedom of the workingman."

Among the other speakers at the street stands were John J. Delaney, John B. McGoldrick, John F. Murray, William H. Dobbs, Dr. Hamilton Williams, Edward W. Hart, Wauhope Lynn, and George Gordon Battle.

Prince Louis of Savoy Coming.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Prince Louis of Savoy, who arrived here on the Italian cruiser Cristofero Colombo a week ago, and who has since been lavishly entertained, left to-day for New-York on board the vessel. The cruiser started down the Delaware River at 10:20 A. M., and will reach New-York to-morrow. From New-York she will go to Boston, and thence to Halifax.

THE GREAT PARADE of BUSINESS MEN Next Saturday

Will make a heavy draught on the strength and stamina of every man who takes part in it. Most of you are not used to long tramps. The excitement, too, and the shouting, will be, tremendous and exhausting. Muscles will ache and nerves will shake. Food cannot be got and liquor will do more harm

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
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One Year..... $2.00
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One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... 1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Aida—8:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Evangeline—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Excelsior, Jr.—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Lion's Heart—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Die Weber—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—Prince Ananias—8:00.
PALMER'S—Squire Kate—8:15.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1896.

BRYAN'S DOLLAR.

If you take the purchasing power of a single dollar, it will be less.—[Mr. BRYAN to The New-York Journal, Oct. 28.]

These words are found in a letter or telegram written by Mr. BRYAN in reply to the following question: "Is it true that as soon as we get free silver the purchasing power of the workingman's wages will decrease?" And on the 27th inst., at Lincoln, Ill., Mr. BRYAN explained that under free coinage the people would not hoard money because money would be "falling in value." Continuing, with reference to the expected effect of the free coinage of silver, he said:

"People understand that this means that the purchasing power of the dollar will fall, and when that [the decline] commences the man who owns the dollar will be trying to get rid of the dollar."

Because the man owning the dollar will understand that the longer he keeps it the less it will be worth. That is to say, we should have a depreciated currency declining in value, which has been the curse of the wage-earner in every land where it has been used.

All who have been in doubt as to the effect of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 upon the value and purchasing power of the dollar, and as to the purpose of the Bryanites with respect to the value of the dollar, should read with care these remarks of Mr. BRYAN as reported by the only newspaper of any prominence in the East which supports him. The silver candidate now frankly admits that the purpose of his party is, and that the effect of free coinage would be, to reduce the purchasing power of the dollar in the United States, to substitute for the dollar now in use a dollar that would not buy so much of the necessaries of life. In other words, he says that it is his party's purpose to reduce the wages of the millions of American workingmen and workingwomen by cutting down the value of the dollars in which these wages are paid and to reduce in the same proportion the value of all savings bank deposits (nearly $2,000,000,000) and similar accumulations owned by the thrifty, all life-insurance policies, (the face value of those in force is more than $13,000,000,000,) all pension payments, and all the loan investments in which so many persons of very moderate means have placed their savings.

From the beginning of the campaign we have thought that voters who had been misled or were in doubt could most surely and effectively be enlightened if there should be pointed out to them the admitted purpose of the Bryanites to cut down the value and purchasing power of the dollar. We have repeatedly invited attention to the admission. Mr. BRYAN has commonly avoided any frank statement of his party's purpose with respect to the dollar's value, although all the other prominent silverites have proclaimed that purpose and even boasted of it. The leaders in the West, ALTGELD and BOIES, and the foremost expounder of silver doctrines in the East, WILLIAMS of Massachusetts, have without hesitation asserted in public again and again—as we have shown by extracts from their speeches—that under the proposed free coinage the dollar now in use would be displaced by a dollar worth only half as much, saying that the present dollar whether paid to the workingman in wages, or lying in the savings bank, or loaned on mortgage, is a 200-cent dollar, one-half of the value of which ought in justice to be taken away and would, in fact, be cut off by the enforcement of the Bryan platform and policy.

While Mr. BRYAN does not speak so plainly, the remarks we have quoted show that he is in accord with the other leading representatives of his party, and in the light afforded by their explanations the full meaning of what he says may be seen. Every wage-earner in the country should be enabled by BRYAN'S admissions to understand what kind of a thing BRYAN'S cheap and falling dollar would be and how his own interests would be affected by the adoption of it as the currency standard.

THE COLONEL AND THE CONTROLLER.

The lively controversy between Col. WARING of the Street Cleaning Department and Controller FITCH over the payment of Contractor TATE for collecting and carting away the household rubbish of the city has sufficiently served the purpose of directing public attention to matters which would otherwise have been regarded with indifference, and it seems to be about time to call a truce in what is too much like a personal quarrel, and to proceed in an orderly manner with the public business. They have let us know what Contractor TATE is really doing and what he is doing it for, and they have raised a curious question about the application of civil service rules which we might otherwise never have thought of, but the city seems really to be owing a tidy sum which it does not pay, and in the meantime the rubbish accumulates to the inconvenience of householders.

We are quite willing to assume that the Commissioner and the Controller have alike an honest desire to do their duty by the city with becoming zeal, but they seem to be more fond of a tilt than is really necessary for the enlivening of the public service. The Colonel is aggressive and energetic, and if he were otherwise he never would have accomplished the excellent work by which he has won golden opinions from all sorts of people, but his qualities make him impatient of obstruction and delay, and he is apt to be hasty in his language and bellicose in his manner where a more conciliatory way might help things along.

On the other hand, the Controller values his reputation for vigilantly guarding the city's money box, and he inclines to be suspicious and a trifle captious when aroused by a somewhat peremptory demand for cash which he hesitates to pay. He is apt to resent pressure for payment which he is not ready to make, and his resources for putting off the importunate are quite formidable if he chooses to use them. Col. WARING'S aggressiveness seems to have the effect of exciting the obstinacy of Mr. FITCH'S nature, which is a quality of value in its place.

But, after all, the public service is entitled to the first consideration. The Controller cannot seriously believe that the civil service rules apply to the employment of men by a private contractor, or he would have made a lot of trouble with other contractors before this time. In fact, if he thought there was anything in the question which he has lately raised he would have made all haste to have it decided, whereas he seems to delight in keeping it open for the annoyance of Col. WARING.

This controversy too much prolonged comes to appear boyish for public officials of the character and standing of the Commissioner and the Controller, with their important duties and heavy responsibilities, and it would be a pleasing spectacle if they would leave their squabbling and good-naturedly co-operate in the dispatch of the public business.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

Sir EDWARD CLARKE, Solicitor General under the Liberal Government, has aroused a good deal of bad feeling by his speech to his constituents at York on the 15th. Referring to the report which will be made by the Venezuelan Commission he said: "That report would be against this country (England) not because it was a hostile commission, but because he believed no honest and impartial commission could decide in favor of the claims of this country upon the evidence." And he urged a prompt settlement of the matter. In the discussion that naturally followed it was alleged by Lord SALISBURY'S supporters that Sir EDWARD CLARKE, in portions of the speech containing this remarkable avowal, showed that he was not familiar with "the evidence." We think that the allegation is not without foundation, for certain portions of the evidence which he declared that he had not seen discussed, and on which he placed considerable emphasis, undoubtedly had been discussed, both in the English papers and in this country. But what is significant about the speech is that a member of the present Parliament and a former Solicitor General should make such an extreme statement at all, and should base upon it a demand for an immediate settlement of the question involved. That shows a very different condition of mind from the one that prevailed only a few months since in England.

In connection with this incident in England there is to be noted the remark of Prof. BURR, the geographic expert who has been making investigations in England and Holland, to aid the commission in its labors. When asked whether he thought the question would shortly be settled, he replied: "I cannot say; I fervently hope so. The evidence is so vague that it must be interpreted. I have no right to anticipate the commission." This reveals in reality the character of the whole question. It is gravely to be doubted whether there is evidence on either side, whether geographic or historic, that is not "so vague that it must be interpreted." It is not only possible but probable that the American Commission may find itself unable definitely to describe a boundary that in their judgment sharply divides the possessions of Venezuela from those of Great Britain. If that should prove to be the fact, the commission will, of course, declare it.

What, then, will be the course to pursue? Clearly it would be unreasonable for either party to insist upon forcibly maintaining a claim that a commission so impartial and competent as that named by the President can neither wholly approve nor wholly reject. Both parties, on such a decision by the commission, ought to see the necessity of accepting a compromise, to be reached either by negotiation between themselves or by the friendly offices of the United States, or by some agency to which both should agree. If this should be the outcome it must be noted that it is in effect that sought by the action of our Government, which simply asked that a matter of such obvious doubt and difficulty should not be decided by one party alone—that it should be settled not arbitrarily, but by reasonable arbitration.

A GERMAN VIEW.

The observations of Dr. THEODORE BARTH on the canvass, which we published yesterday morning, are valuable. He is a political leader, being a member of the German Reichstag, elected by universal suffrage. He is a trained and successful journalist, the editor of Die Nation, which is an authority on questions of finance and economics. He has visited New-York, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and points in other States. He has conferred with Mr. MCKINLEY on the one hand and with Gov. ALTGELD on the other. He has visited President CLEVELAND and had a "long talk" with Secretary MORTON. With these opportunities and those which his quick eyes caught during eight weeks of journeying, his judgment has been formed. It is unqualifiedly hopeful. "Two months ago," he says, "I feared; after a week or two I only wondered; to-day I am convinced that MCKINLEY will be elected by the largest majority ever given to a Presidential candidate. There is no room for doubt."

As to the remoter future, his views, though cautiously expressed, are very definite. As to a couple of points, we reproduce them:

"It will not be sufficient to win the battle and defeat Mr. BRYAN and what he stands for. It is necessary to establish the currency on such a basis that it will be impossible for any further movement to shake, even for a moment, confidence in the credit of the United States. From my European standpoint—from the standpoint of a supporter of a single gold standard—I should think it would be necessary to redeem a greater part of the paper money and to put it on a broader gold basis. That will not be difficult, because the credit of the United States is good enough to borrow at low interest any amount of gold for the purpose of establishing the stability of the currency. I do not believe that an international bimetallic agreement will ever be reached. Former international monetary conferences have been complete failures, and the next one will possibly be a greater failure than any of the others were.

"In my opinion, it would be a great blessing for every country, and especially for the United States, if all the bimetallic quack medicines should be thrown away. They only disturb business, and can never produce any real results."

These are views that will force themselves on the attention of our people as soon as BRYAN'S defeat is accomplished, and we are confident that there will be a gradually stronger tendency to adopt them.

CORONER AND CONSTABLE.

The case of the explosion by which Mr. ANDRUS lost his life at Yonkers illustrates the serious defects of our system of dealing with sudden death and suspected crime. Proceedings have been dragging along for a week or two and nobody knows yet whether Mr. ANDRUS'S death was a matter of accident or of homicide, because the Coroner and the Chief of Police have been at loggerheads over it.

The Coroner took possession of the case with tremendous zeal for making the most of it for himself, and keeping the Chief of Police out of it as far as possible. It is not often that he has such a chance for magnifying his office. But curiously enough he started off with a theory of crime which should have made it a police case at once, while the Chief of Police adopted a theory of accident, which would have made it exclusively a Coroner's case. Neither has shown much capacity for dealing with the evidence, and the detective skill displayed, if any was called for, has been ludicrously deficient.

What is specially suggested by the bungling inefficiency in this case is the desirability of abolishing the antiquated Coroner system, which undertakes to combine medical and judicial functions in one person who is not fitted for either. The first thing needed in a case of accidental death is to determine the physical cause, which should be done by a medical officer, and then, if there is any ground for even suspecting crime, the case should go into the hands of the magistrates and the police. There should be no chance for a conflict of jurisdiction.

Yonkers is a city and has a regular police force, such as it is, but its capacity for dealing with crime calling for detective skill appears to be slight. The Chief of Police in small cities and in towns that have such an officer is little more than a constable, with small chance of experience in dealing with criminal complications. But many towns and villages and most rural communities have not even that means of protection. They are dependent upon the county Sheriff, who never prevents crime and rarely apprehends the criminal when crime is committed. We hear frequently of burglaries and even of murders in country places, and seldom of the apprehension and punishment of their perpetrators. This is partly because there are no capable officers for ferreting out the crimes and bringing offenders to justice, and partly because funds for the purpose are lacking or grudgingly supplied.

This Yonkers case suggests once more the need not only of getting rid of the barbarous Coroner system, but of establishing an efficient State constabulary, with a mounted force for use in rural sections. This would not supersede the police of cities, but it would supply the lack of police where none exists. It would have a constant deterrent effect and would afford the means, when a crime was committed, of following up systematic efforts for the detection and apprehension of the perpetrators.

OUR RAILWAYS AS VIEWED ABROAD

Within the past three days THE TIMES has contained reports of interviews about American railroads with Mr. POLLITT, the chief engineer of an important English line, and with Col. STANLEY, the chief engineer of railways for Queensland, Australia, where the roads are under the control of the Government. Mr. POLLITT finds many things in our system which are commendable and some which he thinks might be introduced to advantage in England. The most gratifying impression he has to report is that the intelligence of trainmen in general is much superior in this country, and that consequently they can safely be intrusted with greater responsibility than could be put in the hands of the corresponding persons in England. For the English roadbed and for the English system of track management and signaling in general he claims superiority, and no doubt justly, with one or two exceptions in such of our roads as, running through the oldest and most populous parts of the country, can be as carefully built and maintained as those in England. For the English locomotives he claims superiority in finish and durability, though he seems to concede to our own the prize for power. It is certain that at the international display of railroad appliances at the Chicago Fair the American locomotives were to an inexpert by far the most impressive objects of their class in every respect.

Of the cars Mr. POLLITT says nothing, nor does Col. STANLEY. The British compartment coach is a curious illustration of conservatism. It is manifestly a survival of the stage coach, being a series of stage coaches on trucks. It is defended on account of the habits of the people, being supposed to be "exclusive." In fact, a passenger in an English compartment is brought into closer relations than an American passenger with casual fellow-travelers, and he has not the option of changing his seat if he dislikes his company. In the parlor cars, which are analogous here to the first class of English trains, there is more privacy and more comfort, as well as more luxury, to be had than on the trains of any other country. Moreover, a constant advance and improvement is making here in all the fittings of a passenger train, so that a parlor car is commonly antiquated before it is worn out; whereas on the other side the type is fixed and nobody seems to ask himself whether it be not improvable.

The safest and soundest generalization of the differences between English and American roads is probably that made by DOUGLAS GALTON, twenty years ago, in his report to the Board of Trade. The differences, he said, proceed from the fact that, whereas English roads were built at leisure and expensively, in America they are the pioneer roads, and must be built cheaply and hastily and improved afterward. Moreover, the intelligence of the American trainmen being greater than of the British, improvements in this country have aimed at giving the engineer more and more complete control of the train, whereas in England it has been attempted to reduce his discretion. Hence American improvements are more marked in respect to the appliances of the train, and English in appliances of the track. But evidently our system must be more instructive to men who have roads to build in new countries; and it is to be expected that Col. STANLEY of Queensland and the Russian Commissioner who was here a few weeks ago, doubtless with special reference to the Asiatic roads, should find a great many points of which they can make good use.

On Wednesday last Gov. ALTGELD increased the number of Bryanite voters in Illinois by restoring the rights of citizenship to seven discharged convicts, four of whom had served their terms in the penitentiary for burglary, while the remaining three had been ordinary thieves. The release of hundreds of convicted criminals by ALTGELD before election day, to enlarge the Bryan and Altgeld vote, would scarcely surprise any one who is familiar with the long list of rascals whom this man has pardoned out of Illinois prisons since he took office. All the criminals in the State, in or out of prison, are "for ALTGELD." A Chicago newspaper asserts that among the delegates in the convention which nominated him this year there were 36 convicted burglars, 84 persons who had been convicted of petty theft or disorderly conduct, 2 convicted pickpockets, and 7 men who had been imprisoned for murder or manslaughter. This seems almost incredible, but there is evidence, beginning with the history of the release of the imprisoned Anarchists, that the Governor's extraordinary regard for convicts has endeared him to the criminal classes and been serviceable in the promotion of his political fortunes.

The Bryanite "revolution" appears to be about to vanish amid general laughter. The sound-money orators speak to hilarious audiences and are armed with stories as good as their arguments. In the clubs these circulate freely, and the chances are that any amused group is listening to one of them. The following is attributed by The Tribune to Bishop POTTER at the Church Club:

"I was talking with a gentleman of my acquaintance about the Chicago candidate for the Presidency, the other day," said the Bishop, "and he remarked: 'You know they call BRYAN the Boy Orator of the Platte. Now the Platte is a river in the part of the country I come from, and is known as a very shallow one. It is also noticeable that while the river is 500 miles long, it's mouth is fifty miles wide.'"

The Secretary of the Populist State Committee in Minnesota complains loudly because silverite owners of mortgaged farms in that State have been told that if BRYAN should be elected the mortgages would be foreclosed promptly, wherever such action could be taken legally in default of payment. That is to say, mortgages now overdue would be foreclosed if payment should be withheld, and those the terms of which are soon to expire would not be renewed. Well, the holders of such mortgages would naturally like to recover their money in dollars as good as the dollars they loaned to the farmers. This Secretary seems to think that, if BRYAN should be elected, the widows and orphans and savings-bank depositors who loaned the money ought to wait for a settlement until the Bryanites should have been enabled by legislation to pay them in fifty-cent dollars and thus to rob them of half their savings. But could he reasonably ask them to wait until the laws should compel them to take dollars worth only half as much as the "two-hundred-cent dollars" they loaned to the farmers? There is just as much human nature in the owner of one of these mortgages as there is in a Populist politician and at least as much honesty.

Nobody seems to have discovered exactly what use there is in the cards, or certificates, of registration which most voters have been carrying about with them for two or three weeks. They do not have to be shown at the polls and would afford no evidence of the right to vote if they were. The possession of one of these cards is no evidence of identity and if it were taken as such it might facilitate fraudulent voting rather than hinder it. It is possible that the fact of issuing such a certificate to every person who is registered may deter from false registration some who would otherwise attempt it, as they might have a superstitious dread of carrying about the evidence of their own criminality. But to the honest voter the card showing that he was duly registered on a certain date seems to be of no real use.

Those Southern Democrats who imagine that the maintenance of the solidity of the South would be a safeguard against "force bills" in the future would do well to consider the effect upon the Northern mind of such a calamity as the election of BRYAN brought about by the "solid South" or the holding together of the old Confederate States against sound currency and the maintenance of the honor and credit of the Nation. The effect would not be confined to Republican minds by any means, and the holding of that dangerous attitude by the "solid South" in alliance with the silver States, even though BRYAN is to be defeated, will produce something of the same impression, and it will not be favorable to defending those States from force bills hereafter.

It is odd, after all the hullabaloo that the Bryanites, from JONES down to SHEEHAN, have been making about "coercion," that the only attempts at intimidation reported in this region should be attempts by Bryanite landlords, presumably bloated, to intimidate sound-money tenants. One of these Bryanite friends of freedom has attempted to prevent the widow of a Baptist minister, who happens to be his tenant, from displaying MCKINLEY'S portrait in her front window. Another Bryan landlord actually removed the offending picture during the absence of the tenant. Doubtless these two landlords resent and denounce the coercion of Popocratic voters, though not one instance of it has been proved.

The Sooloo Islands are not of much importance, containing only 75,000 people all told. But Spain has so little left of the huge colonial empire she possessed three hundred years ago that every remnant is of importance to her. Moreover, a distinct addition to a burden which is already intolerable is imposed upon her by the extension to the Sooloos of the rebellion in the Philippines. The Spanish forces in the Philippines are already inadequate, and the quarter of a million troops in Cuba are inadequate. What will Spain do with the new rebellion she has on her hands?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"There is absolutely no doubt that BRYAN will be elected." So says GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS by long-distance telephone to his Boston manager. GEORGE FRED might have gone even further and said there is not even a suspicion of it.

—A London ivory importer says that 13,220 hundredweight of the precious bone reached that city from Africa last year, but this, it seems, throws no light upon the number of elephants killed annually, since there are vast stores of ancient ivory in Africa, and upon these the traders are constantly drawing.

—Never before this campaign have the authorized and official spokesmen of any party dared to assert that the majority of American workingmen are cowardly liars, whose opinions and preferences find expression nowhere except in the candle-lighted seclusion of a polling booth. The result of next Tuesday's election will prove or disprove this monstrous accusation.

—Senator FAULKNER is sending through the mails under his frank copies of The Pittsburg Post. So far as known that paper is not printed by order of Congress, and is not a "public document" in the sense that would entitle it to free transmission through the mails. If the Senator were not a Bryanite, his bold disregard of the postal laws would be amazing. Every one of the papers he is distributing should pay letter postage, for on the margin of each he has caused to be written: "This paper is strictly in favor of free silver; let your friends see it."

—Anything that prevents densely ignorant men from voting naturally injures such slight chances of election as BRYAN still has. This is illustrated down in Alabama, where the death of a "regular" Democratic Elector, and the consequent necessity for voters to write another name on their ballots, is spoken of by the silver papers as almost sure to decrease their candidate's Electoral total by one. Fully a third of Alabama's voters cannot read, and as a result a lot of ballots will be left unused or else cast so marked that they cannot be counted.

—Under the English bankruptcy laws only men with a considerable amount of ready cash can "fail" in a formal and proper way. The result is that a dishonest trader who appropriates enough of his creditors' money to pay the court fees gets quit of all his debts on the easiest possible terms; while the shopkeeper who deprives himself of his last penny to pay outstanding accounts is deprived of that privilege, and must disburse to the uttermost farthing at so much per month or go to jail. Upon this condition of affairs a London paper makes the not too drastic comment that "our bankruptcy laws are models which Utopia, when it comes into existence, will carefully avoid."

PERSONAL.

—While the Czar was in Paris he received 90,000 telegrams, aggregating 1,350,000 words.

—President CLEVELAND has been invited to review the sound-money business men's parade in Buffalo to-morrow. All the ex-Mayors of the city have received invitations duplicating that sent to the President, and it is believed that most of them will accept.

—Several months of almost constant storms in France started the Parisian papers to wondering whether there was not a Jonah in the country who required casting out. There has been a marked improvement in the weather lately, and now they are wondering if the change had anything to do with the departure of TYNAN.

—Sir FRANK LOCKWOOD, who accompanied Lord RUSSELL to this country, is back in London again, and has revealed to the Londoners that "the American people are actuated by a spirit of enterprise." He is quite sure that the servant who took one talent and returned it was not an American citizen; Americans make the most of their talents.

—There were three two-cent stamps on the Watson acceptance when it started from Georgia to Washington on Oct. 14. So says its author, and he doubtless knows. Mr. WATSON is not yet ready to say why it took the letter eight days to reach Senator BUTLER, but he darkly intimates that the postal authorities or Mr. EDGERTON, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, could unfold a tale or two about at least one of those three stamps.

—CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, once Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, and now a Bryan maniac of the common or field variety, has made a valuable contribution to the literature of "coercion." He says the railroad magnates are doing a frightful amount of coercing. Proof? None, except this: "As yet, no responsible manager of any railway system in which these wrongs are being done has come to the front to deny or extenuate them." This begs the whole question with extreme neatness. "Being done" is a phrase which pains some people, but who could object to logic so adroit and conclusive?

FREE-SILVER TALK.

To be Quit Claims.

From The Cumberland (Md.) Times.

The McKinley organs intend to claim everything from now until Nov. 3, but after that date their claims will be quit claims and their names mud.

A Startling Question.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

Can you answer this question—If wheat jumps upward 6 cents in a day because Bryan is oing to be elected, how high will it jump when he is elected?

Gold Blinds and Blunts.

From The Richmond (Va.) State.

One of the things brought out and emphasized by this remarkable campaign is the singular power of gold to blind the intellect and blunt the moral sense of its devotees.

Minimum Price Under Free Coinage.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

Restore bimetallism and the unlimited demand for silver, of which there will always be a limited supply, will again establish as the minimum price of silver bullion, $1.29 an ounce.

Demonetization Affected the Values.

From The Rochester Times.

Nothing save the demonetization of silver in the interest of money lenders in this and other countries can explain the existing difference in the relative values of the two precious metals.

Gold Not Nominated in the Bond.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. McKinley and Mr. Harrison both know full well that there is no law requiring the payment of a single dollar of gold into the Treasury of the United States. The gold-standard men have never favored any mode of putting gold into the Treasury other than by the sale of bonds, on which the people must pay the interest. There is no law on the statute book requiring the Government to pay anybody a single gold dollar in gold coin.

The Football Player.

From The Hartford Courant.

He is brave beyond a doubt
Tho' he never boasts about
Valiant deeds.
And the lusty college yell
Is the quaint admiring knell
Of his meeds.

From his shoulders broad and square
To his merry flaunting hair
He's a man.
And he takes a "humming" knock
Like a stalwart wooden block
In the van.

He "tackles" and he falls,
As he guards the precious balls
For his life.
And his courage brightly glows
When he meets his sturdy foes
In the strife.

Then honor to the lad
In dingy padding clad
As he plays.
May he win a victor's place
From the heated, jostling race
Of these days.

—Elizabeth Alden Curtis.

THE SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

Their Attitude and Their Duty in This Campaign.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Tribune is an excellent newspaper. I read it every morning, always making due allowance for its inconsistencies. Lately it manifested a proper indignation at the depletion of our forests, while advocating the preservation of Canadian trees and the cutting down of our own. To-day it is still more mixed in its conclusions. It pays this handsome tribute to the motives of the National Democratic Party, sandwiching it in between the accusation of any one who has a good word to say for it, of endeavoring "to make the defeat of Anarchy and repudiation as indecisive as possible," and of fooling with "the serpent of discredit, dishonor, and virtual disunion" by scotching it without killing it:

The National Democratic movement was organized and provided with candidates as a concession to the prejudices of Democrats whose aversion to the work of the Chicago Convention it was feared would finally yield to the passion for regularity. It offered the less patriotic and resolute members of the Democratic minority an escape from ignominy. Whether wisely planned or not, it had an intelligible and on the whole an honorable purpose behind it. Democrats who are working heart and soul for McKinley, and will vote for him next week, may have found it a convenience, and we should gratefully acknowledge that it had been highly useful if we were absolutely sure of the fact.

As to the first charge, it may be remarked that when Lot went out of Sodom with his family, he took his own road without striking for the camp of any enemy. His joy at the destruction of the city was as great as if he had viewed it from the ramparts of a Canaanite fort.

People who have had experience in killing snakes know that two persons with two clubs are generally more successful than one person with one club. The snake is not so likely to get away, and one club may hit him in a vulnerable part that the other may miss. I do not think that, however, decisive the victory of the Republicans may be, we shall kill the reptile either together or separately so effctually that he will not wriggle in the body politic for the next four years and cause a great amount of intestinal disturbance. We may as well be resigned to that.

It would gratify us if The Tribune would explain the meaning of this extraordinary sentence that appears in the paragraph already quoted: "It (the National Democratic movement) offered the less patriotic and resolute members of the Democratic minority an escape from ignominy."

After all its complimentary remarks, does The Tribune mean that the National Democrats are less patriotic than the Bryanites?

I take all the personalities of the article in good part excepting the allusion to my "hatred of McKinley." Mr. McKinley has long been my highly esteemed friend, and I sincerely regret it if in this discussion I have said anything that he would consider as coming from an enemy.

JOHN CODMAN

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1896.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I was disgusted by an editorial in The Tribune this morning ridiculing the Palmer Democrats and employing against them sophistries of the Bryan stamp. The main one of these was that a big vote for McKinley would mean the annihilation of the silver danger and a great triumph for sound money.

The editor of The Tribune, Messrs. Platt and Lauterbach, and others of their stamp, have in the interest of protection frauds and to secure large campaign contributions as advance payments for special "protection" robbed sound money of thousands of votes and given Bryan thousands more. The combined Palmer and McKinley vote must be reckoned against Bryan. Had the Palmer campaign been conducted to win, Palmer would have had as good a chance as Bryan, and have taken thousands of votes from him that he now gets from Democrats whom the Republicans have taught "not to fire in the air." In addition to these, he would have had the many votes of the stay-at-homes, who this year in New-York and other States are unusually numerous.

While the Republicans are yelling about patriotism Mr. Lauterbach, who defeated the fusion ticket last year by his promise to give the positions the Republican candidates on it would have in their gift to Republican "boys," is "whooping it up" for their side, and last night inflicted himself on an audience at the Lenox Lyceum.

If each voter were voting for his own choice, Palmer could be elected, and at one stroke protectionism and its child—free silver—could be destroyed, but the shackles of regularity and a panic fear of Bryan will prevent this.

At least in New-York, Massachusetts, and other sure States, let the citizen vote for sound money, but not for special protection, (given for campaign contributions,) for criminal pension frauds, and for an equally criminal extravagance, such as has made the present Republican Congress the most infamous in our history.

And above all let those who can avoid it not vote for the "yellow dog" whom the Republicans always boast they can elect, in this case McKinley.

Probably after Bryan, McKinley is the weakest candidate who ever ran for the Presidency. He has shown practically no stamina or initiative, but generally run with the crowd where he thought his constituents wanted him to go. When Palmer took his conspicuous stand for law and order during the Chicago riots, McKinley made no record, nor has he at any time dared to stand against what he thought the popular side. He is chiefly known through a violent, dangerous, and corrupt tariff bill, which he did not frame, but merely backed. His private financial record was weak and foolish, and his public unsound and dangerous, until he saw a nomination in his grasp and faced abou. Had he been in Cleveland's place in 1893, the silver purchasing clause would never have been repealed. McKinley is not the type to control a dangerous Congress and to boldly veto when the safety of the country demands it. Though virtuous and sincere, he has not the endurance and pluck necessary for a President in these troubled times.

The prosperity that his election will bring for a few months must vanish with the violent confusion his tariff pledges will compel him to make. ANTI-BOSS.

REFORM CLUB, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1896.

Palmer and Buckner Far in the Lead.

From The Chicago Chronicle, Oct. 24.

Palmer and Buckner received a flattering indorsement last night from members and friends of St. Philomena Church, at McCauley and Armitage Avenues. At 11:30 the last votes in a mock balloting contest, which has been held for the past week under the auspices of the church at its annual fair in Almira Turner Hall, 1,271 Armitage Avenue, were cast. The honest-money candidates scored a sweeping victory, securing 534 votes, while Bryan was given 279 and McKinley 175. When the results were announced the hall was crowded with sound-money Democrats, and their shouting was long and genuine. Headed by Alderman Foster of the Twenty-seventh Ward, A. E. Eckerly and C. Bunkhartsmeier, they worked hard to gain the victory. Father Faber of the church was present, and his countenance at the end of the balloting was evidence of his gratification. The proceeds to the church netted $65.60.

GRAVE ANXIETY IN TURKEY

DEPOSITION OF THE SULTAN AGAIN PROPOSED.

Another Massacre of Christians in the Empire Expected—The Sultan Has Invited the Mussulmans to Prepare for It—Diplomatists Ask for Instructions—The Head of the Mohammedan Faith a Prisoner in the Palace.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that the situation in that city is causing the gravest anxiety in diplomatic circles, which are again discussing the question of the deposition of the Sultan. The statement of the Porte that no forced levy has been made to procure money with which to buy arms, and that the irade which was construed to be an order for such a levy was merely an appeal to Turkish subjects to voluntarily contribute to a fund that was found necessary to raise for the armament and equipment of the imperial troops, is recognized as a thinly veiled invitation to Mussulmans to prepare to attack Christians.

This cannot fail to bring about massacres in the provinces, even if the vigilance of the guardships is able to prevent the killing of Christians in Constantinople.

The correspondent adds that after a meeting held on Monday the diplomats telegraphed to their respective Governments asking for instructions with a view to imminent happenings.

The Sheik-ul-Islam, the head of the Mohammedan faith, through whom alone can the Sultan be legally deposed, remains at the Yildiz Kiosk, the Sultan's residence, nominally as a guest of his Majesty, but really as a prisoner.

The Morning Post will publish to-morrow a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that twenty-five kilos of dynamite and other explosives have been found by the police in the Taskin quarter of Pera. Forty arrests have been made in connection with the discovery.

The foregoing dispatch possibly refers to the matter referred to in a dispatch to The United Associated Presses on Tuesday last, which stated that a number of important arrests had been made on Monday and Tuesday, the prisoners being described as notorious revolutionists. The prisoners, according to the Governor of Pera, included three Armenian men and four women Anarchists, all of whom lived in one house. Six of them had revolvers. The Governor further said that one of the prisoners, a Persian, had in his possession a number of letters showing that he and the others taken into custody were engaged in a conspiracy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—The military commission appointed by the Sultan to investigate the recent riots in this city has submitted its report, which merely states the facts elicited. The commission estimates that the number of Armenians massacred was 2,250, and that 400 Mussulmans were killed.

An Indian Mob Suppressed.

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.—The measures taken by the health authorities to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague has excited much indignation among the natives. As a protest against the regulation compelling the isolation of sufferers from the disease, a mob of 3,000 natives to-day made an attack upon the hospital here for infectious diseases. They did considerable damage to the building before the police succeeded in dispersing them. The leaders of the mob were arrested.

Mrs. Castle's Irresponsibility.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The United States Embassy has received numerous offers of medical evidence from leading physicians of San Francisco in behalf of Mrs. Walter M. Castle of that city, who, with her husband, is awaiting trial here on a charge of shoplifting. These offers have been referred to the Castles' solicitors, who will doubtless decline them, as they are already provided with sufficient medical proof of Mrs. Castle's mental irresponsibility.

The Czar Starts for Russia.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 29.—The Czar and Czarina started from this city to-day on their return to Russia. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, brother and sister-in-law of the Czarina, bade their Majesties farewell at the station.

To be Deported from Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—Señor Escobar, ex-editor of the newspaper, La Discusion, which was recently suppressed; Dr. Montalvo, and Juan Onaghten will be deported to-morrow to the Island of Fernando Po for political crimes against the Government.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

LISBON, Oct. 29.—Terrific storms have prevailed upon the Portuguese coasts. A fishing boat foundered in the Bay of Satuabal last night, and her crew of fourteen men were drowned.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Cablegrams received from Bombay say that the drought continues, with no signs of abatement, and that the crop situation in India is daily becoming more serious.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—A clerk named Bruno Merner, alleged to be the murderer of Herr Major Levy, President of the Berlin Bar, who was stabbed to death in his house on the night of Oct. 17, when his wife was also attacked and seriously wounded, has been arrested at Zellerfeld, in the Hartz Mountains.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Ardrossan, Scotland, says the British steamer Memnon, Capt. Bales, which sailed from Montreal Oct. 14, via Quebec, for Bristol, came in collision with the barkentine Ciba off Corsewall Point, Scotland, to-day. The Ciba's headgear was carried away, and she is leaking a little. The Memnon proceeded to her destination. It is not stated whether she sustained any damage or not.

"LITTLE DELMONICO" EVICTED.

He Sold Pies and Sandwiches in the City Hall.

"Little Delmonico" has been evicted from the City Hall by the edict of John C. Graham, the Superintendent of Public Buildings of the Public Works Department, and left his old ground yesterday.

"Little Del" is known in private life as William H. Lamond, and for years the little spectacled mulatto, white aproned and bearing his burden of sweets and sandwiches, has been a familiar figure to all who have had occasion to visit the City Hall. He went perambulating about the building dispensing his edibles to Judges, jurors, court attendants, and witnesses, and was a great accommodation to all whose business took them to the City Hall.

Now that he has gone, a general protest has gone up from his former patrons. It is claimed that "Little Del" did much good and no harm, and that no good reason existed for his eviction. "Little Del" lives at 149 West Twenty-sixth Street. He is seventy-six years old, a war veteran, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having fought with the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment. He is also a naval veteran, having served his time upon the United States frigate Itasca.

Attacked Mr. Roosevelt.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt was the object of a bitter attack at the Tammany Central Bryan and Sewall Association meeting last night at the Seneca Club, Twenty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue. Chairman Henry D. Purroy introduced a "Capt. Madge," who offered a resolution attacking Mr. Roosevelt for a political speech he made a few days ago. His removal from office by Mayor Strong was demanded. John J. Scannell announced that Henry George, J. Lindsay Gordon, Senator Guy, and Congressman Sulzer, among others, will be the speakers at the Popocratic meeting in Cooper Union to-morrow night. School Commissioner Goulden then delivered a long speech mostly on trusts.

TWO MURDERERS CONVICTED.

The Man Sentenced for Life and the Woman for Three Years.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The trial of Joseph Aubert and Marguerite Dubois, who were arrested in May last on the charge of having murdered a man named Delahef, ended today in the conviction of the prisoners. Aubert, who was the principal in the crime, was sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the woman, his accessory, was condemned to three years' imprisonment.

Both prisoners acknowledged their guilt shortly after their arrest. The body of the victim was found in a trunk at the railway station at Courville, a small place near Cherbourg. The attention of the railway employes was called to the trunk, which had been shipped from Paris, by the odor emanating from it, and an examination revealed that it contained the body of a young man.

The trunk had been registered in Paris by a man who it was later ascertained was Aubert. He and his woman companion had traveled to Courville from Paris on the same train that conveyed the trunk, and when they called for it the next day they were arrested. They confessed their guilt, and said their object in committing the crime was to get possession of a collection of stamps, valued at $2,000, owned by Delahef.

ITALY'S ROYAL WEDDING.

The Montenegrin Princes Left for Home Yesterday.

ROME, Oct. 29.—The Montenegrin Princes, who came here to attend the wedding of Princess Helene of Montenegro to the Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, started for Brindisi at 8 o'clock this morning on their way home. At Brindisi the Princes will embark on board the Italian royal yacht Savoia and sail for Antivari, the sole seaport of Montenegro.

The Prince of Naples and his bride took their departure for Florence to-day. The route from the Quirinal to the railway station was lined with troops, behind which immense crowds of people were massed. The enthusiasm of the populace showed no sign of abating, and the royal pair were almost incessantly cheered. Queen Margherita was among those who drove to the station to see them off.

At the station Princess Helene embraced her royal relatives with much warmth and repeatedly declared that she had been overwhelmed by the heartiness of her reception in Rome. Princess Helene wore a dress of dark violet velvet and Queen Margherita wore a gown of gray velvet. The ladies of the diplomatic corps presented Princess Helene with a splendid corbeille of flowers.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE STORY.

Emperor William Writes to Emperor Francis Joseph About It.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 29.—The Pesther Lloyd is authority for the statement that Emperor William has written a letter to Emperor Francis Joseph relative to the Hamburger Nachrichten's recent article, which was inspired by Prince Bismarck, showing that for the six years from 1884 to 1890, a secret alliance existed between Germany and Russia, to the prejudice of Austria, one of the contracting nations of the Triple Alliance, of which Germany and Italy were the others.

The proposition for the formation of the Triple Alliance was made in 1882, and adopted in 1883, but it was not until March, 1887, that the alliance was formally signed. According to the Nachrichten's revelations, the secret Russo-German treaty provided that in certain contingencies Austria would not have the benefit of German support as was provided for by the Triple Alliance, a statement that has caused widespread comment on the Bismarckian methods in Austro-Hungarian and other political circles.

THE ELECTIONS IN AUSTRIA.

The Liberals Seem to Have a Large Majority in the Chamber.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—Out of 414 districts in which elections for seats in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies have taken place this week, the results in 320 have been received. In 220 of these the Liberal candidates were elected, in 16 the candidates of the Catholic Party were successful, and in 25 the Nationals were victorious.

The returns also show the election of 39 opponents of the present proposals for the Ausgleich, or financial settlement with Austria, and 9 Independents, leaving 11 scattering. Passionate interest is being taken in the contests throughout the kingdom and election rows are reported everywhere. To keep order, it has been necessary to augment the strength of the various garrisons by the addition of 50,000 Austrian troops.

SPAIN TO MAKE A BIG LOAN.

Spanish Bankers to Advance the Money in December.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—The Imparcial has opened a fund for the benefit of the wounded soldiers who are returning to Spain from Cuba. Queen Regent Christina heads the list of subscribers to the fund with the sum of 10,000 pesetas.

Dispatches received here to-day from Havana state that the Spanish forces have defeated the rebel bands commanded by Reyes and Llorente. Fifty-seven insurgents were killed, including Reyes.

Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, announced at a Cabinet council held to-day that the negotiations for a loan from Spanish bankers had had satisfactory results. The issue of the loan would be made in December. It would be guaranteed by the customs. He added that this loan would not prejudice the floating of a large foreign loan at a suitable time.

SKULL WAS NOT FRACTURED.

Negro Found Unconscious in Brooklyn Jail Died of Meningitis.

William White, the colored man who was found unconscious in his cell in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, Oct. 16, died yesterday in the Brooklyn Hospital. White was arrested Oct. 14 on Myrtle Avenue for intoxication and was sent by Justice Walsh in the Adams Street Police Court to jail for further examination.

He had been in jail two days when he became sick, and it was supposed that his skull was fractured. There was a wound near the base of his skull which it was thought was responsible for White's condition, but neither the police nor the jail officials could explain the man's injuries. He was unconscious nearly all the time he was in the hospital, and the doctors could get no statement from him. After his death yesterday an autopsy was held, and it was then discovered that he died of meningitis and pneumonia and that his skull was not fractured.

Stock Exchange Will Not Close.

A member of the Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange denied yesterday that it was the intention of the committee to order the closing of the Exchange next Wednesday should Bryan be elected. The subject was not a matter of discussion at the meeting of the committee Wednesday evening.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Peller & Blumberleke's hat factory, on Prince Street, burned last night. Loss, $6,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The factory of the House & Davis Piano Company, in Desplaines, was burned last night. The loss, which is partly covered by insurance, is estimated at $125,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 29.—Fire destroyed the O'Brien Hotel and three adjoining buildings on Sixth Avenue, Homestead, causing over $20,000 loss. B. J. Etinger was the owner of the property, which was partly insured. Other buildings near by were damaged.

COL. INGERSOLL'S SPEECH

MAKES AN ADDRESS ON THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

Enormous Gathering Hears the Orator at Carnegie Music Hall—He Declares He Is Glad that He Has Grown Sufficiently in the Past Forty or Fifty Years to Change His Opinion on the Question of the Currency.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll entertained an immense audience at Carnegie Hall last night with a political speech. For nearly two hours he held up as a target before the applauding crowd Bryan and his doctrines, while he kept twanging the bow-string of his wit, and making "bull's eyes" every time.

It was a Republican mass meeting, under the management of the McKinley League, and Col. Ingersoll was the principal orator. It had unusual features for a political gathering. The boxes were filled with parties of ladies and gentlemen, many of the latter in evening dress. This, with the decorations, which were in the National colors, gave the house an atmosphere of gayety.

It was a fairly enthusiastic assemblage. References to McKinley and Hobart were often roundly applauded, and so were many of the epigrammatic sentences of the speaker.

Col. Ingersoll took the crowd with him on whatever topic he touched. When he was presented by John E. Milholland, the Chairman of the meeting, there was a hearty demonstration. Flags and handkerchieves fluttered in the boxes, and there were three cheers for Col. Ingersoll. Joseph H. Manley of the Republican National Committee was in one of the boxes, and he arose and waved his handkerchief vigorously.

Among others who were in the boxes were Mrs. John E. Milholland, Edwin Einstein, Isaac N. Seligman, H. A. Treat, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Secretry William M. Osborne, Charles W. Cutler, Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Powell Clayton, James A. Blanchard, Helen Varick Boswell, Erwin Wardman, Thomas F. Wentworth, John A. Sleicher, Benjamin Oppenheimer, Dr. Louis L. Seaman, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Isaac J. Bromley, Edward Mitchell, William Travers Jerome, E. W. Bloomingdale, and Thomas Sturgis.

Col. Ingersoll Enters.

For two hours before the beginning of the meeting the crowd had been gathering, and a band and some campaign singers had kept it in good humor. It was a little before 8:30 o'clock when Col. Ingersoll, escorted by John E. Milholland, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Paul D. Cravath, and Senator Frank D. Pavey, appeared and took a chair on the platform.

Mr. Milholland was introduced as the presiding officer, and made a brief speech as he took the chair. He closed his speech with a reference to McKinley, and as he spoke the Ohio man's name, a flag which had been draped high on the wall at the back of the platform was suddenly drawn and a large picture of McKinley brightly illuminated came into view. The crowd cheered heartily. Presently Mr. Milholland uttered Hobart's name and another flag draped below a box in the opposite end of the hall was drawn and an illuminated picture of Hobart appeared. Again there was applause.

Senator Pavey and Paul D. Cravath each made a five-minute speech, and then Col. Ingersoll was introduced. As he arose he took hold of the stand, on which the other speakers had placed their notes, and with some display of muscle removed it to the rear. That gave him a clear path across the large platform, and up and down this path he walked, talking first to one side and then to the other, his frock coat unbottoned and the lapels thrown back.

He dealt in epigrams frequently, such as these, which he used in discussing the industrial and business situation in the country:

"We want no Populist philanthropy."
"We want no fiat philosophies."
"We want no silver swindles."
"We want business."

Each of these sentences was roundly cheered.

Effect of Repudiation.

At another time he said that if this country went to a repudiation basis, such as Bryanism threatened, the nations of the earth would declare:

"That freedom is a failure."
"That democracy is a fraud."
"That liberty is a liar."

Col. Ingersoll proclaimed emphatically that he wanted protection, and the audience at once made a demonstration of approval. He declared that Jefferson was the "greatest man, with one exception, that ever sat in the Presidential chair." This brought applause.

"With one exception," repeated Col. Ingersoll impressively.

"Who's that?" shouted some one in the gallery.

"Abraham Lincoln," said Col. Ingersoll, and the whole house rang with applause.

Laughter was frequent as the orator made his dry, almost "sad" utterances.

Col. Ingersoll spoke, in part, as follows:

"This is our country. The legally expressed will of the majority is the supreme law of the land. We are responsible for what our Government does. We cannot excuse ourselves because of the act of some King, or the opinion of nobles. We are the King; we are the nobles; we are the aristocracy of America; and when our Government does right we are honest, and when our Government does wrong, the brand of shame is on the American brow. [Applause.]

"To-day there is in the United States a vast congress, consisting of the people, and in that congress every man has a voice, and it is the duty of every man to inquire into every question presented, to the end that he may vote as a man and as a patriot. [Applause.] No American should be dominated by prejudice. No man standing under our flag should follow the fife and drum of party. He should say to himself: 'I am a free man, and will discharge the obligations of an American citizen with all the intelligence I possess.' [Great applause.]

"I love this country because the people are free, and if any of them are not free it is their own fault.

"I am not going to tire you with a long speech. I am going to talk to the sense that you have. I am going to address myself to your brain and to your heart. I want nothing of you [laughter] except that you will preserve the institutions of the Republic, [applause,] that you will maintain our National honor unstained. That is all I want.

What Is Money?

"Several questions present themselves to the American people for solution.

"First as to money;

"Second as to the tariff;

"And third, whether this Government has the right of self-defense; whether this is a government of law, and whether there shall be an appeal from the Supreme Court to a mob.

"What is money? Money is a product of nature. It is a part of nature. Money is something that man cannot create. All the Legislatures and Congresses of the world cannot possibly create $1 any more than they could suspend the attraction of gravitation, or hang a new constellation into the concave sky. [Applause.] And yet there is a young man running for the Presidency on three platforms and with two Vice Presidents, [laughter,] who says that money is the creature of law. It may be that law is sometimes the creature of money, but money was never the creature of law. If you can make money by law, why should any nation be poor? The supply of law is practically unlimited. [Laughter.] Suppose 100 persons should settle on an island, form a government, and elect a Legislature that would have the power to make law. If law can make money, these 100 persons could be as wealthy as Great Britain. What is to hinder them?

"I do not ask you to take my word about anything. Just use the sense you have! [Laughter.]

"Mr. Bryan says our money is too good, and if it is good, the people will hoard it. Let me tell him they always will. Mr. Bryan wants money so poor that everybody will be anxious to spend it. [Laughter.]

"I admit that Mr. Bryan is honest. If he were not, his intellectual pride would not permit him to make such statements.

"You can't keep two standards equal. As Dogberry says: Where two men ride a horse one must ride behind. [Laughter.] Even the prospect of the election of Mr. Bryan cannot add one-tenth of one per cent to the value of silver bullion.

Glad He Has Grown.

"I have been accused of changing my opinion. I am very glad to feel that I have grown a little in the last forty or fifty years. A man should allow himself to grow, to bud, and blossom, and bear new fruit, and not be satisfied with the rotten apples under the tree. [Laughter.]

"I want every paper dollar of our country to be able to hold up its hands and say: 'I know that my redeemer liveth.'

"Mr. Bryan hates the rich. Would he like to be rich? He hates bondholders. Would he like to have a million? He hates the successful. Does he want to be a failure? If he does, let him wait till the 3d of November." [Applause.]

Col. Ingersoll then took up the question of the tariff.

"I admit that there are a great many arguments in favor of free trade, but all the facts are on the other side. [Laughter.] I want Americans to manufacture as far as possible everything they need. Manufacturing makes a country prosperous. The best crop you can raise is a crop of good men and good women. The nation that manufactures will grow intelligent and rich. It only takes muscle to dig ore. It takes mind to manufacture. To make labor profitable, we must mix it with thought.

"Some people say they want the markets of the world. There is no export duty on anything. You can get out of the country without paying duty. [Laughter.] Why don't you make things and sell them in Central Africa, and China, and Japan? Because labor is too high. That's all. Why is labor so high? Protection. [Cheers.] Those who want free trade want cheaper labor. The markets of the world! I would rather have the market of Illinois than of China, with its 400,000,000 people. I would rather have the market of one good county of New-York than of all Mexico. What do they want in Mexico? A little red calico, a few sombreros, and some spurs. They make their own liquor, and live on red pepper and beans! [Laughter.]

"We tried something like free trade under the Wilson bill, which Cleveland said was born of perfidy and dishonor; a bill he was not foolish enough to sign, and not brave enough to veto. [Applause.] There is a song about putting off the wrong man at Buffalo. We took on the wrong man at Buffalo. [Laughter.]

"We want to mingle our labor with thought. Here is a man who buys a little piece of linen for 25 cents, a pot of paints for 15 cents, and a few brushes, and he paints a picture. It is just a little one—maybe a little cottage, with a dear, old woman, with white hair, serene forehead, and satisfied eyes, and in the corner of the garden are a few hollyhocks in bloom, a tree in blossom, and it takes you back to the home of your childhood, and you can hear the birds singing and feel the dewy grass on your bare feet once again. There is soul there. Genius has done its work, and the little picture is worth $5,000, $10,000, perhaps $50,000.

"Talk of your charities! There is no charity like business. Business means work for labor's million hands. Business wipes tears from the eyes of widows and orphans, it dimples with laughter the cheek of sorrow, it puts a roof above the heads of the homeless. Business covers the land with happy homes. We don't want any Populistic philanthropy, we don't want any fiat philosophy, or silver swindles. We want business! [Cheers.] The cloud of smoke that issues from the factory chimney is the only cloud upon which is seen the bow of American promise.

Worked for $1.50 a Week.

"I know what it is to work. Don't fool yourself that I don't. [Laughter.] I don't think my natural disposition turns in that direction, but I have worked with all my might at $1.50 a week. In the horizon of my future burned the calm and perpetual star of hope. I said to myself: 'If I live in a free country I have a chance, and I have had as much liberty as any man under the flag, and have enjoyed it. The thought that we have an equal chance with all should sweeten every drop of sweat that rolls down the brow of toil. [Cheers.]

"I don't like to see a President pawning bonds to raise money to pay his own salary.

"If Bryan had a brain equal to his vocal cords—what a man! And yet, when I read his speeches, it seems to me as if he stood on his head and talked with his feet. [Laughter.]

"There was once an old fellow of the name of Socrates. He had the misfortune of living in a barbarous time and was put to death. In the speech in which he defended himself on his trial is a paragraph that should remain in the mind of the human race forever. He said: 'During my life I have not sought to amass wealth; I have not sought to adorn my body; but I have endeavored to adorn my soul with the jewels of patience and justice, and, above all, with the love of liberty.' Such men rise above themselves.

Doesn't Envy the Rich.

Few rich men own their property. The property owns them. It gets them up early in the morning. It won't let them sleep. Why envy the rich? They are at the top of the ladder, we are sitting on the ground. They are afraid of falling; we hope to rise. [Cheers.] Why envy the rich? They never drank colder water than I, or better Illinois wine—or felt better after drinking it. [Laughter.]

They never enjoyed lovelier sunsets, read better poetry, heard better music, or enjoyed the pleasures of courting more than I. [Laughter.]

"We must answer the questions whether employers have the right to stop railroad trains, turn bridges, and shoot the engineer. This is a Government of law, and the law is to interpreted by the courts in judicial form.

"Oh! I forgot to ask the question, some time back, if the Government can create money, why should it collect taxes? [Laughter.]

"We want a strong Government, so that the President can say to any Governor: 'If you cannot stop the murder of American citizens I can!' [Applause and cheers.]

Bryan's Brain an Insane Asylum.

"Mr. Bryan is a Populist. He voted for Gen. Weaver. A short time ago he denied being a Democrat. He is filled with vagaries. His brain is an insane asylum without a keeper. [Laughter.] Imagine that man as President! Whom would he call about him? Probably he would make Ignatius Donnelly Secretary of State.

"For Secretary of War he would choose Tillman and his pitchfork; for Postmaster General, Peffer of Kansas. Some one has said that if there is such a thing as flat momney there ought to be flat hay, and that Peffer's whiskers wouwld make enough hay to fatten all the cattle on the prairies. Henry George would be Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary of the Navy would be Coxey—then he could keep off the grass. [Laughter.]

"The Republican Party is the conscience of the nineteenth century. If you wish to feel that the world is better for your having lived, you must vote with the Republicans in 1896.

"Vote for Hess. Don't vote for McClellan. He doesn't know on which side he is, and a man who doesn't know on what side he stands is pretty apt to get on the wrong side.

"There comes to me to-night a spirit of prophecy. On Nov. 4 you will find that William McKinley has been elected by the largest majority in our history." [Cheers.]

When Col. Ingersoll ended his speech many persons went out. Ex-Senator Warner Miller was advertised as one of the speakers, and was on the platform. He spoke briefly, predicting that McKinley would receive at least two-thirds of the votes of the Electoral College.

Silver Men Throw Eggs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Eggs are becoming quite a factor in political gatherings. They played a part in the grand rally of the Twenty-third Ward Republican Club last night. Members of the club turned out in a torchlight procession, and marched through the principal streets of the ward. A gang of hoodlums and small boys followed them, shouting for Bryan and free silver. The members of the club responded by shouting for McKinley.

At several places bad eggs were thrown at the marching Republicans by spectators on the sidewalks. To escape the wrath of the paraders, the egg-throwers fled down dark alleys.

Did Not Pay His Poll Tox.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 29.—The news of J. R. Sovereign's ineligibility to serve as an Elector, because he had failed to pay his poll tax, caused a sensation throughout the State, although it has been known by Gov. Clarke, Secretary of State Armistead, and Attorney General Kinsworthy for ten days. One of these officials frankly admitted its correctness to-day.

THE NEW WOMAN DISCUSSED

THE JERSEY WOMEN'S CLUBS MEET IN CONVENTION.

Miss Agnes Repplier Says that "In Years to Come, When We Are the Great-Great-Grandmothers Who Are Lauded for Our Virtues, the Then New Woman Will Be the Object of Man's Satires"—Convention Ends To-morrow.

The second annual convention of the New-Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs began yesterday in the Bergen Reformed Church, Bergen Avenue, Jersey City.

The federation, though young in years, is of a very strong and far-reaching character. It comprises all the women's clubs of the State which have for an object the general improvement of men, women, children, towns, and anything and everything else that needs improvement. Among the various organizations in the federations are literary, philanthropic, and scientific clubs.

The church was filled with delegates, many of them the wives of prominent men in the State. The clubs represented are:

The Woman's Club of Orange, represented by Mrs. Cushing and Mrs. Margaret Yardley, President of the Federation, and Mrs. W. W. Truesdale; the Sesame Club of Newark, Mrs. Harry J. Taylor, Mrs. W. P. Jenkinson, and Mrs. Samuel Clark; the Porch Club of Riverton, Mrs. Edward Grice, Mrs. A. Lippincott, and Mrs. S. J. Allen; the Ray Palmer Club of Newark, Mrs. William H. Brown, Mrs. Wessel, and Miss Crane; the Charlotte Emerson Brown Club of East Orange, Mrs. E. V. Magee, Mrs. O. E. Condict, and Mrs. D. A. Beck; the Ninety-two Club of Elizabeth, Mrs. H. Snyder, Miss Snyder, and Miss Hines; the Fortnightly Literary Club of Elizabeth, Miss M. Levey, Miss Hinds, Miss Townsend, and Miss Gray; the Woman's Parliamentary Club of Plainfield, Mrs. Yates and Mrs. S. R. Krom; the Woman's Club of Salem, Miss Ellen Mecum, Mrs. Thomas Craven, and Miss Sinnickson; the Monday Afternoon Club, Mrs. F. R. Low, Mrs. Paulson, and Mrs. Hopkins; the El Mora Club of Elizabeth, Mrs. S. A. Lenher, and Mrs. J. M. Watson.

Arlington Literary Club, Mrs. E. E. Siebers, Mrs. M. V. Exton; Isabella Club of Verona, Mrs. R. B. Worman, Mrs. John L. Johnson; Current Topics, Newark, Mrs. J. D. De Witt, Miss M. L. Watts; Jersey City Woman's Club, Mrs. Spencer Weart, Miss Lillian Fuller, Mrs. George R. Hough, Mrs. J. A. Walker; Half-Hour Club, Merchantville, Mrs. Nellie Weichel, Miss Daisy Silver; Saturday Night Club, Newark, Mrs. J. M. Seymour, Mrs. Thomas Mahaffy; Monday Afternoon Club, Passaic, Miss S. E. Demarest, Mrs. A. M. Woodworth; Odd Volumes, Jersey City, Mrs. George Eaton, Mrs. Horace Waite; '92 Club, Elizabeth, Miss Mary A. Hinds, Miss E. G. Suydam; Sesame Club, Newark, Mrs. Fannie G. Taylor, Miss Peddle; Woman's Club, Englewood, Mrs. J. H. Peters, Mrs. W. G. Corliss, Miss H. L. Prosser; Travelers' Club, Roseville, Mrs. F. A. Stokes, Mrs. Robert Matches; Musical Study Club, Bayonne, Mrs. W. H. Houghton, Mrs. Alfred F. Swan; Woman's Club, Camden, Mrs. Wilson Jenkins, Mrs. William Dayton; Quiet Hour Club, Metuchen, Mrs. Lester, M. Poole, Mrs. Mary S. Lait; Short Hills Reading Club, Mrs. Henry Wells, Miss Mary Campbell.

Mrs. Gaines of the Jersey City Club made a speech of welcome. The address of the President, Mrs. Yardley, was devoted to an explanation of the aims and purposes of the organization, after which the reports of the various clubs were heard.

In the afternoon a paper on the "Kindergarten" was read by Mrs. Fannie Barnes. She discussed pretty thoroughly the merits of kindergarten work. Following her Mrs. John S. Trautman read a paper on "Health Protective Associations." The history of a band of women organized in this city to secure the abatement of certain abuses was given. Col. Waring was spoken of in very complimentary terms. The speaker told how certain persons in this city, who allowed public nuisances to remain on their premises, were indicted, and how sanitary reforms were introduced in some of the public schools.

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake was in the audience as a visitor, and was invited to make a speech. She complimented the clubs on their work.

In the evening, Miss Agnes Repplier of Philadelphia spoke on "The New Woman; Her Remote Antiquity."

"The term, 'new woman,'" she said, "is odious." She talked about Mary Manley, who wrote "The New Atlantis" in Queen Anne's time, and called the women Amazons. "Partisans in petticoats" and "feminine effrontery" were among some descriptive terms she applied to masculine women. She told about Addison's satires on the new women of his time, "women who dabbled in politics, just as we do now," and his reference to "our great-grandmothers" as models of virtue.

"In years to come," she said, "when we are the great-grandmothers who are dead, we will be lauded for our virtues, our silence, and our stay-at-homeativeness, while the then new woman will be the object of men's satires."

The convention will end to-morrow morning. Miss Mary Philbrook, a well-known lawyer of New-Jersey, will speak on "What the Legislature of 1896 Has Done for Women."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Nichols—Hodgson.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—In the First Parish Church, Roxbury, last evening, Miss Mary Etta Hodgdon of Forest Hills and Mr. Seth Nichols of New-York were married, the Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., officiating. Miss Fannie De Cordova of New-York was bridesmaid and Mr. Frank Macomber was best man. Among the ushers were Messrs. Harry Binney, William Rumrill, and Charles Boardman of New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols will reside in New-York.

Brendel—Kloepfel.

Miss Theresa Kloepfel, daughter of P. Kloepfel, of De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, was married Wednesday evening to Mr. Frederick C. Brendel by the Rev. Dr. Hulst. Miss Millie Kloepfel, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and Mr. August Lorzer was best man. After the ceremony an elaborate supper was served. The presents were numerous and costly.

Benedict—Wiley.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 29.—Miss Bertha Wiley was married to-day to Abram Benedict, a member of the Rochester bar and a Civil Service Commissioner. The bride is a sister of Louis Wiley, who is connected with THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's mother.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—5:55 A. M.—24 East Tenth Street; no damage.
—6:30 A. M.—Tugboat State of New-York, Pier 8 East River; damage trifling.
—9:50 A. M.—187 Bowery; Harry Albers; restaurant; damage trifling.
—10 A. M.—70 West One Hundred and First Street; John Harms; flat; damage, $500.
—3:25 P. M.—726 Broadway; Randolph Guggenheimer and Butterfield Brothers; total loss, $2,000.
—5:15 P. M.—60 Laight Street; R. E. Dietz & Co.; no damage.
—5:45 P. M.—45 Canal Street; J. Mandelbaum; tenement; damage trifling.
—7:30 P. M.—41 Canal Street; election bunting; damage trifling.
—8:50 P. M.—44 Vesey Street; Kantrowitz & Co.; liquors; damage, $1,500.
—9:20 P. M.—1,484 Washington Avenue; Martin Newman; damage, $50.
—9:20 P. M.—426 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Angelo Massane; damage unknown.
—10:10 P. M.—195 Seventh Street; J. Lessman; damage trifling.

A PLAY BY PAUL LINDAU.

In "Die Erste" He Attacks, but Does Not Solve, an Old Problem.

This is apparently a season of "wife" plays at the Irving Place Theatre. Already "Officielle" and "Gewesene" spouses have been seen on that stage, and last night they were succeeded by "Die Erste," who, with feminine disregard for chronology comes third on the list instead of at its beginning. "Die Letzte" is not yet in sight, but doubtless she is moving about uneasily in Berlin and meditating a trip across the Atlantic.

"Die Erste," however, is a play deserving of rather serious consideration. Its author, Paul Lindau, is a man of proved ability, and he had as good a right as another to try conclusions with that antagonist so fascinating to European authors, dramatists, and husbands, the comely sister-in-law. Had Herr Lindau been a modern Englishman, probably his chosen sister-in-law would have been the corollary of a deceased wife; being a modern German, he has avoided this simpler phase of his subject, and has complicated his opening situation, showing the necessary husband and child in the regular state of mitigated loveliness, indeed, with the perplexing relative beside them, but the wife, instead of being deceased, is in a madhouse conveniently remote and doomed to stay there all her unfortunate life.

Had it not been for meddlesome outsiders the Maineck household would have continued to present this spectacle of not wholly unhappy resignation for an indefinite period, but the neighbors began to say that the husband was too young and the sister-in-law too pretty. The mother-in-law heard this decision and her angry protests resulted, not in a separation of the dangerously related pair, but in the taking of divers legal measures of which a divorce and a marriage were the most important.

Then the wife who has been hopelessly mad recovers her reason, and her immediate return is announced from the asylum. There is only an hour in which to prepare for her reception, and the new wife, thinking, reasonably enough, that the time is too short, disappears. This leaves the husband and daughter to meet the difficult situation with no other help than they can get from a rather wooden young electrician, who has been in America and knows many things, but not enough for a case like this. The wife returns quite herself again, and eager to resume life where she laid it down. She knows nothing of the new arrangement at first, but a letter meant for her successor reveals everything, and at the last curtain-fall she, the daughter, and the electrician are about to depart together for the New World.

In other words, Herr Lendau does not solve the sister-in-law problem at all; he only shows one of the ways in which it presents itself. He does this with skill and dramatic force. The play is a good one, possibly because of its inconclusiveness, and some of its scenes deserved the strained attention they received. The acting was all competent, as is usual at this theatre, but there was really remarkable vigor and intelligence in Laura Detschy's portrayal of the unhappy wife. Her treatment of the rôle was more than admirable; it was deeply moving, and she took her place as obviously first in Herr Conried's company of comedians.

Regierungsrath Maineck.....Max Bira
Marie.....Gusti Forst
Elise Maineck.....Laura Detschy
Franziska.....Adele Hartwig
Frau Henriette Kamper.....Wilhelmina Schluter
Geheimrath Wendlin.....Semmy Herzmann
Robert Wendlin.....Hermann Schmelzer
Dr. Johanny.....Arthur Eggeling
Mathilde.....Ruscha Michaelis
Luise.....Lina Hanseler

AT THE HOTELS.

—Abner McKinley is at the Windsor.

—Col. Elliot, U. S. Army, is at the Everett.

—F. L. Averill and G. C. Fraser of Washington are at the Plaza.

—Commander John R. Bartlett, U. S. Navy, is at the Albemarle.

—Major James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-State Controller Frank Campbell of Bath, N. Y., is at the Hoffman.

—W. F. Almy of Boston and Dr. C. E. Smith of St. Paul are at the Netherland.

—The Rev. D. A. Donovan of St. Louis and James Bradley of Boston are at the Normandie.

—Baron Von Reichenau, Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington, is at the Cambridge.

—H. D. Noble of Albany, E. B. Hendrie of Denver, and Frederick W. Eño of Buffalo are at the Buckingham.

—Thomas M. Rees, C. B. Kendall, and H. W. De Coster of Boston and Charles R. Moore of Elmira are at the Astor.

—F. W. Roche of Boston, R. M. Turner of Baltimore, and T. R. McDonald of Rochester are at the Park Avenue.

—William Boyd of Baltimore, Charles G. Weber of St. Louis, and J. Richards Boyle of Trenton are at the Westminster.

—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff, and Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson, U. S. Navy, are at the Gilsey.

—L. B. Earnest of Minneapolis, George W. Townshend of Philadelphia, and F. A. Corbin of New-Haven are at the Bartholdi.

—Lord Dunleath and Lady Dunleath of England, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, and Mr. and Mrs. Marion Storey, are at the Waldor

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction Transactions.

Mr. Cornelius Daly has sold to Mr. J. Bierhoff, at $19,000, the four-story dwelling 251 Lenox Avenue, 19 by 80.

Mr. Paul R. Towne has sold the four-story stone-front dwelling 5 West Eighty-ninth Street, 18.6 by 100.

Messrs. Shaw & Co. have sold, for $12,500, the three-story dwelling 265 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 14 by 99.11.

Mr. J. T. Bailey has bought, for $27,000, the three-story dwelling 137 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20.10 by 100.5.

At auction in the Real Estate Exchange yesterday Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold, for the executors, to Michael Karam, at $7,550, the four-story and basement brick tenement house 460 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 20 by 125.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 57 Cannon Street, for a six-story brick store and flat, by Michael Fay and William Stacom of 937 Pleasant Avenue, owners; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 4 and 6 Monroe Street, for a six-story brick store and flat by Henry Moss of 205 East Sixty-second Street, owner; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, by Philip Braender of 263 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; cost, $80,000.

No. 65A Macdougal Street, for a three-story and attic brick stable, by the Nicholaus Low estate of 208 Bleecker Street, owner; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Eight Avenue, northwest corner, for a five-story brick store and flat, by William Gunn and Andrew Grant of 174 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, owners; cost, $28,000.

No. 533 Third Avenue, for a six-story brick store and flat, by Joseph L. Buttenweiser of 237 East Sixtieth Street, owner; cost, $27,000.

Palisade Place, southwest corner, Popham Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Matilda E. Stremmell of 1,337 Lexington Avenue, owner; cost, $12,000.

Fulton Street, west side, 200 feet north of Elizabeth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Haut & Lawson, owners; cost, $3,200.

One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, south side, 50 feet west of Decatur Avenue, for two two and a half story frame dwellings, by C. B. Schuyler, owner; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 75 feet west of Alexander Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling and store, by Frederick Gebhard of 2,619 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $7,000.

King's Bridge Road, east side, Spuyten Duyvil, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Patrick Stafford, owner; cost, $2,000.

No. 203 Chrystie Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement, by George Muhlhofer of 17 Stanton Street, owner; cost, $250.

No. 1,966 Second Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame hotel, by the De Peyster estate of 11 William Street, owner; cost, $75.

Nos. 622 to 626 West Forty-seventh Street, alterations to a five-story brick factory, by Charles Simon of 433a West Forty-third Street and another; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Railroad Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame hotel, by Mary Hopkins of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Mott Avenue, owner; cost, $500.

No. 3,915 Third Avenue, alterations to a two and one-half story frame dwelling, by Remhold John of 3,915 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $2,000.

Nelson Avenue and Orchard Street, northeast corner, sub-alterations to a three-story frame dwelling, said corner, by Ellen Lennan of Nelson Avenue and Orchard Street, owner; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 29.

CANAL ST, 207 to 211; John Geery and wife, Edward C. Geery.....$12,000
SAME PROPERTY; Edward C. Geery to Carrie A. Geery, 7-40 part..... 12,000
CORNELIA St, 33; Samuel T. Peters, trustee, to William T. Hoagland..... 7,000
SAME PROPERTY; William G. Hoagland to Lewis S. Davis..... 100
6TH AV, e s, 49.10 ft n of 16th St, 20.9x 65; Marie Eichler to Caroline Frank.... 70,000
8TH ST, s s, 248.6 ft e of 10th Av, 27x 98.9; Gottfried Renstle to John J. Hoeckle..... 15,250
WEST END AV, s s, 28.4 ft n of 76th st, 22.6x89 irregular; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to George F. Weber..... 5,000
3D ST, s s, 332.1 ft w of 6th Av, 21.5x 100.5; Harrie G. Newton, as executor, to Sarah E. Gardner..... 30,000
75TH ST, n s, 228.4 ft w of 1st Av, 28.4 x102.2; same to same..... 12,500
3D AV, s w corner of 73d St, 102.2x100; John J. Halstead and others to James W. Halstead..... 130,000
83D ST, s s, 100 ft w of East End Av, 25x102.2; Jonas Schener and others to Oscar Schwarz..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,661; Elise Meyer to Desire Gouthier and wife..... 100
104TH ST, 172 East; Desire Gouthier and wife to Elise Meyer..... 100
126TH ST, 170 West; Joseph Bierhoff and wife to Augusta Crewling..... 1
180TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; also Wadsworth Av, (as proposed,) e s, 49.11 ft n of 184th St, 50x75; Addison Allen to Mary H. Allen..... 1
182D ST, 250 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Arthur F. Ducret to Henry W. Youngling..... 1
102D ST, 166 East; Rose Scheinberg to Harris Beaver..... 9,250
61ST ST, n s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Sanford B. Stifter to Matilda Kohler..... 1
29TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Gerard M. Barretto and wife to Arthur R. Morris..... 10
SUFFOLK ST, 134; Israel Feinberg to Rachel Feinberg..... 1
31ST ST, 129 East; Emily Stein to Janet L. Hodges..... 1
SHIEL ST, n s, 108.9 ft e of 4th St, 23.10x65; Arthur A. Swany and wife to The New-York Building and Loan Banking Company..... 1
116TH ST, s s, 158.4 ft w of 1st Av, 33.4x 100; Gertrude Watkins to Joseph Nussbaum..... 1
104TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Jacob Friedenthal and wife to Louis J. Horowitz..... 17,800
MADISON AV, e s, 50.11 ex of 103th St, 25x100; Adele Gumb to William Kemmer..... 1
132D ST, s s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Jacob Wick, Sr., and wife to Daniel Heim..... 1
134TH ST, 251 West; Moses Coddington to Amelia Coddington..... 1
106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Elizabeth McKinley to Charles R. Smith..... 1
121ST ST s s, 143 ft w of 7th Av. 15x 100.11; Mary E. Deuer to Corinne Haase.
BROOME ST, w s, 75 ft n of 142d St, 25x90; William J. Lardner, referee, to John Leschke..... 4,600
PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 152d St, 20.4x100; Charles Van Reper and others to William Butterfield..... 1
181ST ST, s s, part of Lot 33, map of the heirs of Rebecca Bassford; also 181st St, s s, lot, 209x210, map of Prospect Hill estate; Eliza Prescott to George Chappell..... 16,000
181ST ST, s s, part of Lot 33, map of the heirs of Rebecca Bassford; same to same..... 1,000
JEROME AV, e s, 686.8 ft s of High Bridge Road, 26.4x99.7x21.6x100; Lawrence McGrath and wife to John Miles.. 2,500
TREMONT AV, s s, 150 ft w of Marmion Av, 75x100; James Shields and wife to John M. Maub and wife..... 6,600
HOE AV, w s, 200 ft s of Freeman St, 33.4 x77.4x33.5x74.10; Marie Toelberg to Jennie M. Brandenburg..... 10
CORSA AV, Lots 3 and 4, map of Laconia Park; Charles D. Shermer to Karoline Kauz..... 1
LOT 105, Block C, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John Lundgren and wife..... 600
MONTICELLO AV, w s, 250 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Edenwald Land Company, A of Edenwald to Mary Riley..... 800
HILL AV, s w corner of Jefferson Av, 25x 100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Fred Armbrust and another..... 475
182D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Edward P. Haase and wife to Mary E. Dunn..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ESTATE of N. Low to Clara B. Dodd; 12 Bleecker St, 6 years.....$1,920. $2,120
ALBERT, John, to Jacob Albert; Cannon St, ground floor and second floor in 11 and 13 Cannon St, 7 years..... 1,200
PHILBIN, Arthur J., to Michael Rowane; 177 1st Av, 5 years..... 1,500
HOHNS, Herman, to Max Sonntag; 1,692 3d Av, 5 years.....$1,400. 2,000
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Frank Richards; 727 East 140th St, 4 1-12 years. 480
CHAFFEE, Harry, to J. Strohein's Sons; 29 to 33 East 19th St, 3 years..... 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BATTENFELD, William, to Charles Van Riper and James M. La Coste; s w corner of Prospect Av, and 152d St, 1 year. $1,800
BARNUTZ, John, and wife to Peter Diehl; s w corner of 1st Av and 112th St, notes
BECKER, Philip G., and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 18th St, 378.4 ft w of 8th Av, 4 years..... 11,000
BROGAN, Charles, and wife to Charles A. Bristed, Trustee, Cecile B. Grimth; s s of 167th St, 75 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 4,500
CARROLL, William D., and wife to Rose L. Dick; e s of Ryer Av, 152 ft s from n line of Charles Berrian's farm, 3 years..... 1,050
DININNY, Ferrari C., Jr., and wife to trustees of Edward M. Robinson; n s of 72d St, 322 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 25,000
FRANCOLINI, Giuseppe, to Angelo Zucchi; n s of Bronx River at intersection with n e s of Washington Av, 3 years.. 1,500
FRANK, Caroline, to Marie Eichler; e s of 6th Av, 49.10 ft n of 16th St, 5 years.. 60,000
GRUNHUT, Rachel G., to Henry Gotgetreu; n s of 8th St, 206.6 ft w of 5th Av, also n s of 22d st, 165.7 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 2,500
GARDINER, Sarah E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 43d St, 332.1 ft w of 6th Av, (2 mortgages,) 1 year..... 34,000
GUION, Mary M. and Barnard R., to Broadway Savings Institution of New-York; w s of Washington Av, 124.2 ft s of 170th St, 1 year..... 6,500
GOODHART, Bertha J., to Knickerbocker Trust Company, guardian Roger D. Gray; w s of Park Av, 67.7 ft s of 92d St, 5 years..... 5,000
GUDEWILL, Rudolph H. E., to Herman Koenig; s e corner 62d St and Park Av, 1 year..... 2,500
HOAGLAND, William G., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of Cornella St, 80.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 1-6 years..... 6,000
HEIM, Daniel, to Jacob Wick, Sr., s s of 133d St, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years.. 15,000
HAENSCHEN, Margaret, to Jacob Leitner; s s of Westchester Av, 89.2 ft w of Wales Av, 1 year..... 1,000
HORAN, James, and wife, William McClenahan, guardian of Giles G. Vail; n e s of 6th St, 296.6 ft s e of Morse Av, 3 years..... 2,000
HOECKLE, John J., to Gottfried Renstle; s s of 38th St, 168.6 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 6,000
HAASE, Cornine and Edward P., to Mary E. Dunn; s s 121st St, 143 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 2,000
KIERNAN, Mary F., to United States Trust Company of New-York; n w corner of 3d Av and 34th St, 3 years..... 15,000
KEMMER, William to Adele Gumb; e s of Madison Av, 50.11 ft n of 107th St, 2 years..... 2,000
LINSKE, John, and wife, to Kate E. Boldin; w s of Brook Av, 75 ft n of 142d St; w s of Brook Av, 50 ft n of 142d St, 5 years..... 5,000
McKINLAY, Elizabeth and Duncan C., to Clara L. Street; n s of 106th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 33,500
McKINLEY, Elizabeth, to Franz Fox; 100th St, n s, 133.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years.....325,000
SAME to administratrix of Walter S. Clupin; 106th St, n s, 166.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 32,000
SAME to John A. Seeger; 106th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.... 8,500
SAME to Albert H. Dyett; 106th St, n s, 133.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 172, 2 mortgages..... 18,000
SAME to Ernest A. Dyett, trustee; 106th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; secures claims 12,603
MARSANO, Joaquin R., to Albert M. Rivo; Valentine Av, n s, 225 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 500
OGDEN, Harriet V., to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 10th St, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 21,000
ROTHERIND, Abbie, to Emille J. Murray; 183d St, n s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 16,000
STEMMLER, Theodore W., to Sophie V. S. Lester; 11th St, 366 and 368 West, 3 years..... 15,000
STRATTON, Eugene, to J. H. Bates; Valentine Av, e s, 456.5 ft n of Central Av, or 170th St, 6 months..... 100
SEID, William, and Clarence W. Gaylor and wife, to Frank Raub; 3d Av, or Boston Road, e s, 112 ft n of 141st St, 3 months..... 50,000
SHIMMER, Charles D., to Catherine Yoss; Lots 115 and 116, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years..... 500
TURNER, Catherine E., to Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society in the City and County of New-York; 138th St, 630 East, 3 years..... 15,000
TALCOTT, Mary E. D., to the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, n w corner of 16th St and 5th Av, 5 years..... 16,000
VAN BUREN, Aymar, and wife to executors of Martha Macdonald; 252 9th Av, 3 years..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACH, Aaron J., and Isaac, to Francis S. Lieger..... $5,000
DYETT, Albert H., to Gustavus L. Lawrence..... 3,500
FISCHEL, Harry, to Abraham Stern... 5,000
HAMMER, Hermann, to Peter Gunther..... 2,000
HALSTEAD, John J., and others, executors, &c., of Pearson S. Halstead, to Pearson Halstead.....Order of court
SAME to John Halstead.....Order of court
JACKSON, Sarah, to Florence Hall..... 1,000
LIPTON, Oscar M., to Bernheimer & Schmid..... 1
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Estelle D. Bowers..... 16,029
RAUB, Frank, to Joseph Kaufman..... 1
SMITH, W. Stebbins, to Israel C. Jones.. 1,000
TILE CLUB AND LYCEUM, to The Equitable Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York..... 250,000
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, trustee for Mary E. Smith, to United States Trust Company of New-York.. 15,000
WEINBERG, Charles, to Sarah Underndorfer..... 1,025
WIERS, Florence, formerly Hall, to Mary A. F. Babcock..... 940

Lis Pendens.

95TH ST n s, 364 ft w of 9th Av, 18x100.8; Charles Strauss against William Schrader and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
WADISON ST, 352; Frances G. G. Sanborn against Mary E. O'Connor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
141ST ST and Edgecombe Av, s w corner, 90x 99.11; Hugh Colwell against John Walker, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
ROOSEVELT and Chambers Sts, s corner, 33.3x 20.8x33.3; Isabel A. Foley against John Aitken and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
82D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av. 50x 102.2; Charles F. Bauerdorf against Marcus Hebro and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
2D AV, 1,424; Isidor Osorio against Mary A. Macdonald and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
HOUSTON and Lewis Sts, n e corner, 68x100; Lionel Sutro against Rudolph Bohm and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
AMSTERDAM AV and 132d St, n w corner, 25x 100; Frederick Voss against Morris Simon and others, (specific performance.)

Mechanics' Liens.

The following mechanics' liens were filed yesterday, Oct. 29:

HARRISON AV, e s, 240 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x83x30x83; Michael O'Connell against James Pringle, owner; James Ross, contractor..... $25
48TH ST, 209 East; William McLoughlin against Robert W. Cheesbrough, owner; Pearl Eytinge, contractor..... 59
56TH ST, 68 West; David Cohen against Ida M. Smith, owner; De Witt H. Smith, contractor..... 26
180TH AND LOCUST AV, s e corner, 101x385.6; Thomas Brennan against John H. Shipway Brothers, owners and contractors..... 1,307
MORRIS AV AND 148TH ST, s w corner, 100x100; Edward Kilpatrick against Josephine Hunter, owner; Abraham Yost, contractor..... 307
MORRIS AV AND 148TH ST, s w corner, 100x100; Harris Bartilstone against Josephine Hunter, owner; Abraham Yost, contractor..... 365
BROADWAY, 506 to 512; John Blaurock against Charles S. Sentell, owner; George Anderson and Charles S. Sentell, contractors..... 340
HUNT AV, 50 ft s of Sagamore St, 75x100; James A. Wolf and others against Maria Cooper and others, owners and contractors..... 126
157TH ST AND AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner, 100x25; John Madden against John Halligan and John W. Stevens, owners and contractors..... 107

Orders Under Chapter 915, Laws 1896.

18TH AV, n s, 165.4 ft w of White Plains Road, 18x114; George Bonavia on Frances S. Watson et al. to John Lanzer..... 207
18TH AV, n s, 183.4 ft w of White Plains Road, 72x114; George Bonavia on Joseph Mooney, trustee, to John Lanzer.. 830
178TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of Prospect Terrace, part Lot 42, Wakefield; Ernest Bonavia on Harris & Corwin to Lawrence Brothers..... 848
181ST AV, n s, 150 ft w of White Plains Road, 100x100; George Bonavia on M. J. Egan to Lawrence Brothers..... 781

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Nos. 90 to 97—The State of Washington, appellant, vs. M. L. Coovert.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 99—D. S. Thomas vs. J. M. Lane et al., partners, &c.—From the Supreme Court of Arizona. Dismissed; record not printed.

No. 101—J. S. Noble et al. vs. S. M. Mitchell.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 88—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company vs. Charles Manton, administrator, &c.—Argued by David D. Duncan for the plaintiff and submitted for the defendant.

No. 89—Frederick Maish et al. vs. the Territory of Arizona.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 102—Springville City vs. Percy A. Thomas et al.—Argued by Mr. J. L. Rawlins for the plaintiff and submitted for the defendants.

The call for Friday, Oct. 30, will be: Nos. 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 112 at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

55—McGill vs. Holmes, B. & H. 65—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. Western Assurance Company. 102—Fritsche vs. Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company. 5—Gibbons vs. H. L. Judd & Co. 22—De Freits vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 111—Dols vs. Vasquez. 115—Iervesi vs. Union Railway Company. 69—Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company vs. United Lines Telegraph Company. 86—Pacifico vs. McCullough. 86—Richards vs. Wilson. 106—Dickerman vs. Bagg. 101—Hewett vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 105—Dutton vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. 110—Smith vs. Grunhut. 20—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. H. H. Warner Company. 113—Tucker vs. Scott.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Mitchell vs. Frankel. 2—Dick vs. Janeway. 3—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Maher. 4—Maitland vs. Lindner & Remig Manufacturing Company. 5—Same vs. Peck & Taber Company. 6—Matter of Scott. 7—Burns vs. Sanderson. 8—Timberlake vs. Straus. Cases Noticed.—9—United States vs. Taylor. 10—Hohorst vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 11—Sawyer Lumber Company vs. Dun. 12—Bigelow vs. Dorf. 13—Aldrich vs. Nye. 14—Stetson vs. Connett. 15—Dunlap vs. same. 16—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 119 Post Offices Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

74—Healy vs. Knapp. 45—Hadden vs. Nalchang Silk Company. 59—Newcomb vs. Murray. 60—Berry vs. Hallenbeek. 27—Baker vs. Sanders. 28—Same vs. same. 31—Kittel vs. Augusta, Tallahassee and Gulf Railroad. 69—Baker vs. Sanders. 82—Goddard vs. Rhoads. 42—Hayden vs. Williams. 49—Same vs. Chemical National Bank.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Port Jervis Water Works vs. village of Port Jervis, appellant.—Argued by Lewis E. Carr for appellant. C. E. Cuddeback for respondent.

Lorenz Reich, appellant, vs. William F. Cochrane.—Argued by Delos McCurdy for appellant, Treadwell Cleveland for respondent.

K. Koster vs. Brooklyn Bath and West End Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by A. C. Tennant for appellant, G. W. Miller for respondent.

A. H. Small vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Matthew Hale for appellant, Isaac Kappes for respondent. Unfinished.

The day calendar for Friday: Nos. 752, 754, 756, 761. The court to-morrow will adjourn for four weeks.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—People ex rel. Emmet vs. Roosevelt. 2—Probst vs. Mayer. 3—Macauley vs. Halpin. 4—Ayers vs. Moller. 5—Wallach vs. Juch. 6—Eastern Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company vs. Lennon. 7—Murphy vs. Christian Press Association Publishing Company. 8—Tack vs. Manning and Chemical Coal Company. 9—Markoe vs. American Surety Company. 10—Crane vs. Buchanan. 11—Simons vs. Simons. 12—Matter of Robb. 13—Matter of Klein. 14—Matter of Davidson Marble Company. 15—Matter of Varney. 16—Wilson vs. Sire. 17—Dally vs. Kendall. 18—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Morgan. 19—McLennen vs. McLennen. 20—Richards vs. Richards. 21—Matter of Cooper vs. Flannagan. 22—Matter of Briggs Barrel Company. 23—People, &c., vs. Ehrhardt. 24—Stevens vs. Keane. 25—Winant vs. Hunter. 26—Matter of Brook Avenue. 27—Hungarter vs. Hungarter. 28—Matter of Gillis. 29—Hofheimer vs. American Distributing Company. 30—Mayerhoff vs. Dale. 31—Casino Company vs. State Trust Company. 32—Schnitzer vs. Schaefer. 33—Matter of Rossie Iron Works. 34—Dale vs. McDonald. 35—Macfarlane vs. Macfarlane. 36—Milton vs. same. 37—National Broadway Bank vs. same. 38—Feldstein vs. same. 39—Ffoulkes vs. Porter Air Lighter Company. 40—Langendorf vs. Lewis. 41—Ffoulkes vs. American Ball Nozzle Company. 42—Lecomte vs. Robillard. 43—Acer vs. Dornin. 44—Matter of Lewis Street, (in re Board of Education.) 45—Matter of Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, (in re Board of Education.) 46—Matter of Fifty-fourth Street, (in re Board of Education.) 47—Matter of Rivington and Suffolk Streets. 48—Roosevelt vs. Berman. 49—Jones vs. Evans. 50—Myers vs. Waters. 51—Carthwright vs. Gunsberg. 52—Matter of Welch. 53—Jones vs. Jones. 54—Matthews vs. Cole. 55—Tilton vs. Stivers. 56—Milliken vs. Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Company. 57—Matter of Martin. 58—People, &c., vs. Richter. 59—Waterbury vs. Hitchcock. 60—Matter of Burt. 61—Hawkins vs. Hawkins. 62—Bishop vs. Vervoort. 63—Page vs. Page. 64—Matter of Dickerson. 65—Matter of Tierney. 66—Matter of Herrmann. 67—Willcox vs. Jercloman. 68—Montagu vs. Montagu. 69—Brant vs. Dram. 70—Coe vs. Davis. 71—Cherman vs. Murray. 72—People ex rel. Marshall vs. People, &c., vs. Renaud. 74—People ex rel. Furniss vs. Fitch. 75—People ex rel. Tiemann vs. Fitch. 76—People ex rel. Post vs. same. 77—People ex rel. House of Mercy vs. same. 78—People ex rel. Striker vs. same. 79—People ex rel. Ward vs. same. 80—People ex rel. Eidlitz vs. same. 81—People ex rel. Consolidated Gas Company vs. same. 82—People ex rel. Clark vs. same. 83—People ex rel. Orphan Asylum Society vs. same. 84—People ex rel. Handley vs. same. 85—People ex rel. Sutphen vs. same. 86—People ex rel. Menzies vs. same. 87—New-York Curtain Company vs. Elsinore. 88—Matter of Harlem Casino Company. 89—Dart vs. Babcock. 90—Doyle vs. Staten Island and South Beach Land Company. 91—Keeler vs. Brett. 92—Ehrlicke vs. Vicchi. 93—Cornell vs. Hollins. 94—Hoddes vs. O'Brien. 95—Kiernan vs. Fox. 96—Maybeck vs. Behrens. 97—Matter of Le Fetra. 98—Stutt vs. Oakley. 99—Braker vs. Osborn. 100—Bischoff vs. McNamee. 101—New-York Commercial Company vs. Purple. 102—Matter of Mott. 103—Schwansser vs. Kroder. 104—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Kroder. 105—Kuhn vs. Schwab. 106—Hebbard vs. Searles. 107—Matter of Travis Street. 108—Matter of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. 109—Reynolds vs. Reynolds. 110—Riverside Bank vs. Cataract Milling Company. 111—Brown vs. Mechanics' Trader's Bank. 112—Ryan vs. McBride. 113—Bundy vs. Knights of St. John. 114—Manhattan Railway vs. O'Sullivan. 115—Bissell vs. the Mayor, &c. 116—Hoyt vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 117—Morgan vs. Zittk. 118—Price vs. Price.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day Calendar.—To be called in Special Term, Part I, Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3158—Suter vs. The Mayor, &c. 3040—Moir vs. Moir. 3144—Consolidated Electric Company vs. Atlantic Trust Company. 2609—Hess vs. Pickering. 3337—Schmalacker vs. Wallace. 3340—Stiller vs. South Brooklyn Savings Institution. 2341—Seaman vs. Board of Education of Brooklyn. 3347—Same vs. Luhrs. 3294—Flynn vs. Hutchings. 2251—Stokes vs. Stokes. 3130—Callahan vs. McDermott. 3526—Nelson vs. Edgell. 2330—Hume vs. Bigby vs. Appleby.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3434.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Oliver on duty. Day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VI. for trial.

3396—Mendelsohn vs. Woolsey. 3318—McCabe vs. Cornell. 3351—Gillette vs. Mawson. 3333—Same vs. same. 3798—Siemers vs. Henry Zeltner Brewing Company. 3814—Streng vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 3816—Keyes vs. Ludwig. 3332—Hasbrouck vs. Mawson. 3334—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3404.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., and X. for trial.

1540—Cavanagh vs. O'Neill. 3095—Roche vs. Union Railway Company. 3312—Andrews vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3593—Von Kewenter vs. Equitable Life Insurance Company. 3840—Donnelly vs. Pancoast. 3388—Butler vs. Gardner. 2901—Hotopp vs. Huber. 2863—Thorp vs. Keck. 3047—Zudizky vs. Dry Dock Savings Institute. 3858—Smith vs. Sexton. 3858—Kaplan vs. De Koven. 3862—Hirschman vs. Sachs. 3755—Duffy vs. Galligan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourns for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.—Louis Sammhammer, Shaunette Disbecker, Jacob Gross, Maria H. Riker, Mary A. Kattenhorn, John Hutchinson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:45 A. M. Contested wills: 1226—Catharine Byrnes. 1215—Roger F. Donegan.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

739—Nyland vs. Burke. 741—Gallagher vs. Lauchanton. 859—Labowitz vs. Lazarus. 468—Bernstein vs. Rosenberg. 572—Bat vs. McHugh. 578—Jacobs vs. Heiman. 901—Frankel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 902—Clark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 911—Spellissey vs. Torney. 926—Stewart vs. Johnson. 1072—Fenton vs. Town. 1123—Spitzer vs. Nassau Newspaper Express Company. 1267—Reading Braid Company vs. Stewart. 907—Arns vs. Wustenberg. 651—Thomas Wylie Litho Company vs. Morris.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District O'Hare for the People.

1—James Shannahan. 2—Alice J. Jones. 3—Martin Laudi. 4—Frank Moeller. 5—Frank Calhoun. 6—Kate Ward. 7—William Sweeney. 8—Catharine Fennelly. 9—Arthur Hammerstein. 10—Frank Poynton. 11—Francis S. Donegan. 12—Giuseppe Cavallo. 13—Herman Cox. 14—Jacob Isaacs. 15—Louis Hiller. 16—Frank L. Rennert and William H. Gale. 17—Adolph White, Adolph Bodesch, and Adolph Traube. 18—Martin Wilff and Henry Traub. 19—Elizabeth Mensing. 20—Maud Marshall. 21—Louis Stager. 22—Ella Weiner. 23—Jennie Miller. 24—Bertha Segara. 25—Henry Walters. 26—Max H. Kaufman. 27—Lizzie Whittaker. 28—James Kelly. 29—John M. Meyer. 30—John F. Meyer. 31—William Stein and John Stein. 32—George C. Moog. 33—Jacob Bernhard, indicted as John Moog. 34—Morris Biel. 35—Joseph Johnson, John Irving, Robert G. Irving, John Sloate, John H. Stevens, and John H. Garvey. 36—Frank Hahn. 37—Owen McCaul. 38—Daniel Driscoll. 39—John Lee. 40—Jennie Miller. 41—James Galbraith. 42—Frank Shanley. 43—Charles Hamberg. 44—Michael Waters. 45—Herman M. Solomon.

Pleadings.—1—Herman Miller. 2—William Zahn. 3—John Wolf. 4—Frank Mallard. 5—James Nelson. 6—Timothy Roche. 7—Benjamin Frine. 8—Isaatz Cohen. 9—William Braun. 10—Samuel Morris. 11—John Blaess. 12—William Jones. 13—James Wilson. 14—Conrad Lang. 15—James Kelly. 16—Edward Borger. 17—Henry Piper. 18—John H. Shields. 19—Robert J. Kahn. 20—John Murphy. 21—Frank J. Brady. 22—Solus Jackson. 23—Salvatore Diierenze.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.—Cullen, Bartlett Hatch JJ.—Enumerated. Nos. 259, 378, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dickey, J. Part II.—Osborne, J. Part III.—Smith, J. Part IV.—Goodrich, J.

Nos. 2662, 2915, 5630, 5627, 2197, 807, 2609, 5339, 2784, 2789, 2793, 2790, 2791, 5331, 2906, 2231, 6365, 2916, 2830, 2825, 2675, 2676, 2656, 2734, 2928, 2931, 1484, 2757, 5773, 5539, 742, 5802, 5572, 2909, 529 2792, 2445, 2875, 2905, 2854, 2922.

Highest number reached on regular call is 2940.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. Nos. 613, 531, 752, 44.

COUNTY COURT—No new calendar until Nov. 9.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—HENRY HARRIS.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of Henry Harris, dealer in tailors' trimmings, at 53 Bayard Street, for about $700.

—CHRISTIAN ENGISCH.—Thomas Nolan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Christian Engisch, liquor dealer, at Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue A, on the application of Max Goldstein, by Judge Van Wyck of the City Court.

—WILLIAM GREGORY.—Deputy Sheri

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

TRAGEDIAN AND LOUISE N. WON THE TWO STAKES DECIDED.

Dolando, Billali, Cassette, and The Swain Won the Other Events on the Card—The Hearing in the Riley Grannan Case to be Postponed for a Week—Griffin and Clayton Not to be Re-engaged by Their Present Employers.

It was decidedly an off day for racing at Morris Park yesterday, the card being of the consolation sort, so that the class of horses was poor and the racing such as might be expected under the circumstances.

Riley Grannan was on the track, pursuing his usual tactics, and will continue to do so until the racing season ends. The hearing on the injunction he secured, set for Saturday next, will be postponed for a week, as the attorneys for The Jockey Club, Messrs. Davies and Stone, will both be engaged in the parade of the sound money men.

It leaked out during the day that Griffin will not ride for the Blemton Stable nor Clayton for the Brookdale Stable next season. Both are high-priced jockeys and want larger retaining fees than the owners of the two stables care to pay. At least this is said to be the reason for the fact that they will not be re-engaged.

The two stakes on the card were both selling events. The first of these, the Silver Brook, was easily won by Tragedian, a 10-to-1 chance, who defeated Cleophus, a hot favorite, by three lengths. After the race he was bid up $1,500 above his entered selling price of $1,500, Mr. Seagram's representative retaining him by an additional bid of $5. So the winning of the stake profited the owner of the horse absolutely nothing. James Rowe, trainer for the Brookdale Stable, did the bidding for the colt.

Louise N., Juno, Amanda V., and Religion made a pretty finish for the Woodburn Stakes, finishing heads apart after a good struggle through the stretch. They were only heads apart when they rushed by the judges' stand.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $750, to be ridden by maiden jockeys; purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29.

1—Dolando, T. Welsh's b. g., 3 years, by Powhattan-Barbiche, 106 pounds, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Johnson)
2—Graziosa, B. T. Littlefield's b. f., 3, 99, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Mitchell)
3—Runaway, F. L. Parker's blk. h., 5, 107, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Nimes)

Won by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

Patrol, 93, 7 to 2, (Charleston;) Dolgretti, 101, 10 to 1, (Griggs;) Find Out, 111, 20 to 1, (Keys;) Emotional, 95, 20 to 1, (Wapshire;) Navahoe, 104, 40 to 1, (Lehane;) Flames, 100, 20 to 1, (Patton;) Nick Johnson, 93, 20 to 1, (Swan,) and Sir Dixon, jr., 110, 8 to 1, (Dunn,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Eclipse course. Time—1:13.

1—Billali, W. C. Daly's br. g., by Rayon d'Or-She, 97 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.(O'Connor)
2—Mamie Adams, J. McLaughlin's br. f., 92, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Iruquois, Perry Belmont's br. f., 95, 5 to 1.....(Hirsch)

Won by a head; four lengths between second and third.

Takanassee, 95, 4 to 5, (Sloane;) Leedsville, 107, 15 to 1, (Hill;) Simonian, 97, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Estaca, 105, 30 to 1, (Waller;) Iranian, 108, 15 to 1, (Clayton;) Salvacea, 94, 15 to 1, (Hewitt;) Sly, 105, 50 to 1, (Gifford;) Red Spider, 97, 12 to 1, (Nutt;) Bird of Freedom, 95, 60 to 1, (Wapshire,) and Valley Girl, 108, 100 to 1, (H. Harris,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Silver Brook Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06.

1—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., by Egmont-Veva, 101 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Hewitt)
2—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 115, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Nana H., W. Hayward's br. f., 103, 8 to 1.....(Lambley)

Won by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

Celoso, 105, 12 to 1, (Sloane;) Hi Daddy, 100, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Xmas, 108, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) and Cassopia, 110, 7 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Woodburn Selling Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:30.

1—Louise N., A. Nelson's b. f., by Luke Blackburn-Louise T., 100 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Hirsch)
2—Juno, G. Winslow's ch. f., 100, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Nutt)
3—Amanda V., J. E. Madden's ch. f., 100, 3 to 1.....(O'Leary.)

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

Religion, 100, 20 to 1, (Lambley;) Argentina, 107, 5 to 2, (Sloane;) Miss Celestina, 101, 8 to 1, (Waller,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, handicap. Purse, $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:41¼.

1—Cassette, A. Closon's b. f., by Uncas-Castilla, 110 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Ramiro, Santa Anita Stable's br. c., 109, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Tom Cromwell, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 121, 11 to 5.....(Sims)

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

Premier, 109, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Septour, 114, 4 to 1, (Hamilton;) Trillette, 99, 10 to 1, (Nutt;) Bellport, 96, 7 to 2, (Hirsch;) Dr. Grimes, 110, 20 to 1, (Clayton,) and Beaumont, 94, 50 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $700, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth, over the hill. Time—1:47¾.

1—The Swain, Covington & Kent's b. c., 4 years, by Galore-Pride of the Village, 98 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Glenmoyne, J. W. Rogers's ch. g., 6, 119, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Tarsi)
3—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 3, 114, 7 to 5.....(Sims)

Won by a half length; the same distance between second and third.

Deerslayer, 114, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Merry Prince, 114, 5 to 2, (Hewitt;) Handspun, 93, 20 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Tanis, 88, 50 to 1, (Maher,) also ran.

American Racers Sell Well Abroad.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—At the Newmarket Houghton to-day American horses were placed in three of the races. Pierre Lorrillard's Berzak ran second in the Dewhurst Plate at seven furlongs, Enoch Wishard's Hugh Penny ran third in the Welter Handicap at a mile, and Charles Littlefield's colt Brave Himyar, by Himyar-Bravoura, ran third in the Bretby Nursery Handicap for two-year-olds at six furlongs.

Duke & Wishard's string of horses were sold at auction Newmarket to-day for prices that, as a rule, will seem good ones to Americans who know the animals. George H. Ketcham, two-year-old, sold for $6,000; Mack Briggs, 3, for $11,000; Wishard, 3, for $10,000; Helen Nichols, 6, for $5,750; Ramapo, 6, for $2,000, and Hugh Penny, 6, for $2,100.

A Basket Ball League.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—Trinity has entered a triangular basket ball league with Yale and Wesleyan, to play a series of games through the Winter. The Captains of the Trinity, Yale, and Wesleyan basketball teams have agreed that each college shall play two games with each of the other two, one of the games being on her own grounds. It is intended to work in what football men they can.

Barnard Defeats De La Salle.

The Barnard football team defeated the De La Salle eleven in the second game of the New-York Interscholastic Football League series, at Berkeley Oval, yesterday afternoon, by the score of 6 to 4.

Held for Stealing Lace.

Ella Morton, formerly employed as a domestic in the Majestic Hotel, and who lives in Newburg, N. Y., was charged yesterday in the Yorkville Court by Frederick Jacobi, who lives at the Majestic, with stealing three yards and a half of point lace worth $50, a fascinator valued at $50, and an alligator satchel from the hotel on Oct. 5. Detective Bressler traced the girl to her home in Newburg, and found the articles in her possession, with the exception of the fascinator. She pleaded guilty, and was held for trial by Magistrate Brann, in default of $1,500 bail.

FOR THE WESTBROOK CUP.

An Exciting Golf Contest on the Islip Links.

A beautiful day, and a programme with many entries, greeted the members of the Westbrook Golf Club, at Islip, L. I., yesterday, when the first open tournament ever held by the club was begun. The links, with the formidable array of crooked, straight, and serpentine-shaped bunkers, were in splendid condition, and there was just sufficient snap to the atmosphere to nerve the players up to good work and keep their love of the game whetted to a keen point. The golf links are on the property of Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, who is an enthusiast on the game, and, although he did not play yesterday, he was on the grounds nearly all day. As President of the club, he welcomed the score or more of visiting golfers and made every one feel entirely at home.

The gathering on the links was not only fashionable, but truly "golfy." The Long Island social colony was well represented. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt drove up to the grounds in the afternoon with a party of friends, and displayed such a lively interest in the game that he walked over the entire course. A large number of ladies was also present, and their attractive costumes, combined with the brilliant red coats of the men, gave a most animated and picturesque appearance to the golf greens.

The first event on the programme was the scratch medal play event, which began at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. The prize for the best score was a gold medal, and the men making the best eight scores met in the hole play round for the magnificent Westbrook silver cup in the afternoon. The others had a chance to try for the Consolation Cup, of which the first round, by hole play, was contested in the afternoon. The Westbrook and Consolation Cup rounds will continue to-day. Thirty-two golfers finished the big tournament in the morning, and the lowest score was made by the youngest player of them all, Henry B. Hollins, Jr. He did the two rounds, eighteen holes, in 85 strokes, while the man who came nearest to his score was five strokes behind. Hollins is only fourteen years old. He is a slimly built fellow, but rather tall for his age. As Beverly Ward, Jr., who played around with him, expressed it, he is a perfect wizard at golf. He learned the game last year, but this season he has given it more attention, and understands the Westbrook links thoroughly. He escaped all the bunkers and other bad places with the skill of a veteran. He is a long driver, and some of his approach shots could not be excelled by any golfer. He played the Alps hole, the fifth, on the second round, in fine style. The hole is 206 yards long and has a tremendous bunker about forty yards from the green. Hollins took a long drive, falling in the long grass, but made a beautiful approach and landed well on the green, within two yards of the hole. His third shot put the ball in. The lad continued his fine work in the afternoon, when he met Beverly Ward and beat him by seven holes, and six to play.

C. L. Tappin made the next best score in the morning—90 strokes—and the other six men who got in among the eight were L. E. Larocque, Lindsey Tappin, A. L. Livermore, Joseph Lynch, James A. Park, and Beverly Ward, jr. The last two, with Winthrop Rutherfurd, made the course in 97 strokes, and, as only two of them could get in among the eight, an extra hole was played. Park did it in 5 and Ward in 6, so Park got in. Rutherfurd took 7, and consequently had to retire as a competitor for the Westbrook Cup.

The tournament was ably managed in every particular, the club committee having it in charge consisting of W. Bayard Cutting, J. M. Knapp, Bradish Johnson, H. B. Hollins, and A. V. de Goicouria.

Some of those present on the links were W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. V. W. Bird, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Bird, Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Reiman Duval, Mrs. J. C. Tappin, Miss Garrison, Miss Maud Livingston, Miss Evelin Burden, and Winfield Hoyt.

The players and scores made in the events of the day follow. To-day the second and third rounds for the Westbrook Cup will be played, and the second and third rounds for the Consolation Cup:

Open Scratch Tournament, 18 Holes.

Holes.	Round.	Round.	Total.
H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook	43	42	85
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	42	48	90
L. E. Larocque, Shinnecock	48	44	92
Lindsey Tappin, Westbrook	46	47	93
A. L. Livermore, St. Andrew's	52	43	95
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	49	46	95
James A. Park, St. Andrew's	46	51	97
Beverly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol	50	47	97
Winthrop Rutherfurd, Meadowbrook	48	49	97
C. F. Watson, Westbrook	53	46	99
F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's	51	48	99
R. B. Kerr, Lakewood	53	47	100
G. E. Armstrong, St. Andrew's	52	48	100
Alex. Morten, Ardsley	49	52	101
Charles Bohlen, Philadelphia	54	50	104
Devereaux Emmet, Oyster Bay	52	53	105
H. B. Hollins, Westbrook	49	56	105
O. W. Bird, Meadowbrook	49	57	106
C. W. Barnes, St. Andrew's	54	52	106
J. M. Knapp, Westbrook	52	52	104
Richard Peters, Newport	53	49	102
Howard Townsend, Oyster Bay	54	51	105
James A. Tyng, Morristown	53	54	107
F. O. Beach, Newport	52	59	111
Cornelius Fellowes, jr., Baltusrol	57	52	109
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway	52	56	108
J. C. Tappin, Westbrook	57	57	114
Granville Kane, Newport	56	62	118
F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia	49	64	113
F. Pratt, Oyster Bay	59	64	123
H. Pratt, Oyster Bay	61	65	126
N. H. Lord, Shinnecock	67	70	137

Westbrook Cup Tournament—First Round.—H. B. Hollins, jr., beat Beverly Ward, jr., 7 holes and 6 to play; Lindsey Tappin beat A. L. Livermore, 7 holes and 5 to play; James A. Park beat L. E. Larocque, 3 holes and 2 to play; C. L. Tappin beat Jasper Lynch, 4 holes and 3 to play.

YACHT-RACING RULES.

Council of the Union Discuss Changes That Are to be Made.

A meeting of Council of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound was held last night at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubhouse at 19 East Twenty-second Street to further consider changes to be made in the yacht racing rules. Some slight changes were made in the rules already adopted, and a rule to provide against a yacht increasing its length in order to sail in a higher class after being measured was adopted.

The crew limit agreed upon by the members of the Larchmont Club was added to the list of rules to be presented to the members of the union, and a rule was passed to allow all schooners and single stickers in the first, seventy and sixty foot classes to carry club topsails was passed.

The draught rule as adopted by the New-York and Larchmont Clubs was discussed, but no action will be taken on the rule until the New-York Yacht Club has taken final action. A meeting of the New-York Club will be held in a few days to further consider the new rules and adopt a few minor amendments that have been proposed. The members of the council think the draught rule inadequate and will only adopt it as a temporary measure to make the rule of the different yachting organizations uniform.

Oliver E. Cromwell, the Chairman of the council, has written to Acmelinus Jarvis of the Inter-Lake Racing Association at Toronto, inclosing copies of the racing rules and suggesting that that association discuss the advisability of making their rule conform with those of the New-York clubs.

VIOLATED THE GAME LAWS.

A Priest and Others Fined in Connecticut.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 29.—The Rev. Father Sullivan, a Catholic priest, and David and Harry Peach, all of Boston, were arrested at Hillsborough Bridge to-day charged with violating the law against killing certain game birds to be taken out of the State for consumption. Three boxes filled with partridges and wooodcock had been expressed directed to Boston, and were seized here this morning.

The prisoners pleaded nolo contendere and were released on payment of costs which aggregated nearly $100.

It is said that the fish and game league received $200 additional for waiving its claim to half the fines, which would have been $610.

Fire in St. Paul Building.

A careless workman lighted a lantern over a barrel of gasoline at 10:55 o'clock last night on the first floor of the new St. Paul Building, at Broadway and Ann Street. The gasoline immediately blazed up as high as the ceiling. Several empty barrels lying near took fire at once and an alarm was rung in for the firemen. A watchman notified the workmen who were busy on the upper floors of the tall building.

There was nothing to burn but the gasoline and the empty barrels and some building lumber. The loss was trifling.

SIX MEN WERE KILLED

DISASTROUS RESULTS OF AN EXPLOSION AT WILKESBARRE.

Miners Imprisoned in a Shaft and Unable to Save Themselves—A Contractor Among Those Who Lost Their Lives—No Chance Given to Those Within the Shaft—The Work of Rescue Impeded by the Flow of Gas from the Pits.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 29.—By an explosion of gas this afternoon in No. 3 shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, six men were killed and two injured. The dead are:

HERRING, JAMES.
JONES, WILLIAM R., fire boss. (Had been in the employ of the company for twenty-five years.)
JOSEPH, JOHN W., assistant mine foreman.
LACEY, WILLIAM, contractor.
OWENS, THOMAS.
WORTH, JOSEPH.

The injured are David Williams, a laborer, overcome by gas; John Davis, a laborer, overcome by gas and bruised on the body. Six others were brought to the surface uninjured.

When the explosion occurred, William Lacey, a contractor, was at work in a rock tunnel about a mile from the foot of the shaft, with thirteen men. Immediately after the explosion a rescuing gang was organized by Fire Boss William R. Jones and Assistant Foreman John W. Josephs. The men proceeded down the shaft, Jones and Josephs being far in advance. When about one mile from the foot of the shaft they stumbled over the bodies of Contractor Lacey, Owens, Herring, and Worth. At this point Jones and Josephs were overcome by black damp and fell dead in their tracks. The other rescuers were forced to beat a hasty retreat, bringing the bodies of Jones and Josephs with them.

A few hours later the air current was partly restored and the men were able to push their way into the tunnel, and at 8:30 to-night signaled that they had recovered the bodies of the four rock miners. The rescuers, with the bodies, were brought to the surface shortly afterward.

There are several theories as to the cause of the explosion. The mine is known to be a gaseous one, and extra precautions have always been taken to guard against explosions. All the men at work in the tunnel to-day carried safety lamps, so it is not believed that the gas was exploded from a naked lamp. The most plausible theory is that the gas was ignited by a blast.

The roof of the fan house was blown off, and the building otherwise damaged. The shock from the explosion was heard fully a mile away. The mine is on fire, and will cause the company much trouble and expense before the flames can be subdued. In past years this colliery has been the scene of several bad explosions. The most disastrous occurred on Sunday, March 9, 1890, by which eight miners were burned to death in a most horrible manner, and two years ago some of the members of the New-York Coal Exchange had a narrow escape. A party of ten were on the carriage, and had been lowered a short distance into the shaft, when an explosion took place near the foot. The carriage was quickly hoisted out of the shaft just in time to save the lives of the New-Yorkers.

COL. WARING'S TURN.

He Issues a Statement About His Recent European Trip.

Col. Waring issued the following manifesto last night: "Notwithstanding Mr. Fitch says he does not wish an 'interminable discussion' with me, his communication concerning my European expenses make it necessary for me to state the simple facts, in order to put myself right before the public. In June I arranged for a vacation trip to Europe, at my own expense, intending to be absent for two months. I offered to spend an additional month in studying the street cleaning methods of the principal towns, if the city would pay my necessary added personal expenses. The final decision in the matter rested with the Controller. I stated the case to him; he asked how much it would cost. I said: 'Probably $700 or $800; it surely will not exceed $1,000.' He seemed to think it was a good scheme, and said: 'I won't stand in your way.' He sent for his auditor to tell me just what sort of vouchers would be required, and he said there would be no trouble about the repayment, if I did not make it cost too much. There was no trouble. The expenditures amounted to less than $500, and the bill was promptly paid.

"GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
"Commissioner."

This is the bill with regard to which the Mayor said several days ago: "I would rather pay the money out of my own pocket than to have Col. Waring present such a bill to the city for payment—why, I might just as well ask the city to pay my expenses for my vacation at Richfield Springs."

WERE ARRESTED AS TRAMPS.

Two Western Young Men Who Were Induced to Come Here by Fraud.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 29.—A couple of well-dressed youths who looked like college boys were caught last night by Capt. Furlong riding like tramps on one platform of an express train from New-York. They were arrested on a charge of car riding, and at Police Headquarters gave their names as Joseph L. Morris of Kirkland, Ill., and John Barber of Rockford, Ill.

Morris said his father is Joseph D. Morris, President of an insurance company and bank, and the richest man in Kirkland. He is also, he claims, a member of Lodge No. 15, F. and A. M., and prominent in Sycamore Commandery. Barber says his father resides in Rockford and was rich until the failure of the Rockford Bank, when he lost $250,000. The boys left home two weeks ago with $150 to look for work in New-York, which was promised them by a young man who said his father was a partner in the firm of Best & Co. The young man was a fabricator. The boys were beating their way home when arrested.

Both were released this afternoon, but are still in town awaiting a reply to a telegram to Morris's father asking for $22.

KILLED IN A DUEL.

A Civil Engineer Shot to Death in Washington.

SPOKANE, Washington, Oct. 29.—Mathew Roderick, civil engineer of Settle, Washington; was killed Monday by Foreman Keene of the Cariboo Mining Company, in a duel near Camp McIlney, B. C.

On Aug. 18 last, Secretary McAuley of the Cariboo Company was "held up" and relieved of a gold brick valued at $11,000. Roderick was suspected of the crime, and followed to Seattle by detectives, but they were unable to secure any evidence against him. A few days ago he returned to the mine, where he was closely shadowed. Monday he left for the woods, and was supposed to be searching for the buried bullion, when detected by Keene.

A fight followed, which resulted in the death of Roderick. Keene is being held by the British Columbia authorities. Roderick was widely known in the mining districts. He leaves a wife and two children in Seattle.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Buehner, Rotterdam Oct. 17, in ballast to Gust Meye. Arrived at the Bar Oct. 29.

SS El Monte, Parker, New-Orleans, 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Siekle.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, Bristol Oct. 14 and Swansea 16th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M. Oct. 29.

A FATAL TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

One Woman Killed in a Wreck at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 29.—A fatal accident occurred on the Wyoming Valley traction lines at 1 o'clock this morning, in which one woman was killed and two women and a boy were seriously injured.

A car running from this city to Pittston jumped the track about a mile from this city and fell upon its side, pinioning four of the passengers under the wreck.

Julia Walsh, aged twenty, of Port Bowkley had both legs cut off, and died while being removed to the hospital.

Maggie Curley of Port Griffith, aged twenty-eight, was cut on the head and injured internally.

Julia Curley, aged twenty, had an arm broken and was cut on the head and body.

Dennis Hoban of Midvale, aged seventeen years, had a leg broken and sustained internal injuries.

Candidate Porter Ill.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Wilbur F. Porter, Democratic candidate for Governor, is ill at his home here, having broken down from his speech-making tour. He has canceled all his engagements for the remainder of the campaign.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent to assist with waiting or to do plain sewing; North Ireland Protestant girl; good city references. Mrs. McCarthy's bell., 162 East 33d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or housework; in a small family; willing and obliging; personal reference. 307 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires place for her Protestant chambermaid, ten years in her employ, and whom she highly recommends. 40 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. 582 3d Av.; ring Minogen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Fully competent; well recommended by present employer. 42 West 58th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; young woman; understands all kinds cooking; by day or week; best city reference from present employer. Mrs. T., 219 East 58th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in a private family; no washing; has worked with French chefs; reference. 206 East 45th St., McCloskey's bell.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook in a nice private family; with excellent city reference. Call, two days, at 222 West 16th St.; ring three bells.

COOK.—First-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of cooking; six years' references. Mrs. A. Hansen, 208 East 50th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; understands meats and pastries; makes excellent soups; good baker; best city reference. 413 West 25th St.

COOK.—Wanted a good family cook; German or French preferred; small family; city references. Call at 11 West 47th St. after 10 A. M.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as good cook in a quiet family; good references. P., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant as good cook in private family; city or country; city reference. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in private American family; best references. 135 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a young cook; understands her work; city or country; references. 204 East 44th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a thoroughly experienced cook in all branches. 320 East 49th St.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman as second cook in private family; good reference. R. D., 476 7th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, children into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses; reasonable. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class children's dress and cloak maker; late with Mme. Thurn, 5th Av.; by day, $2.50; or home. Mrs. Williams, 249 East 57th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess; experienced teacher; has hours disengaged; higher English branches, French, and German; music a specialty; excellent references. Music, Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By an English visiting governess; English, music, French, needlework; excellent city reference. Todd, Evans, 9 East 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined girl, just arrived from North Germany, as nursery governess or housekeeper, with children; first-class recommendations; reference. Rev. A. Richter, 57 8th St., Hoboken, N. J.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl to do housework or as kitchenmaid; city or country; best reference. 304 East 44th St., top door.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman as general housekeeper; good reference. 223 East 22d St. Mrs. Wolf.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Highly recommended. Apply, for two days, at McKinley's, 796 6th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Useful; or take care of grown children; English, German, French; good city reference. E. H., 6 East 55th St.

MAID, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant girl as maid and seamstress to grown children; five years' city reference from last employer; city or country. A. F., 117 West 24th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By good laundress and chambermaid; no objection to country; best reference from last and former employers; no cards. 215 West 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; no other work; best city reference. L. D., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day or month; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. C. R., 630 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a private family; best reference. J. M., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; by day; private families; best references. 102 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; best reference; wages $25. 450 West 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; good references. 171 East 96th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; personal city reference. 504 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—City reference. 1,673 Lexington Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Several years' experience in bringing up infants; takes charges from monthly nurses; highest personal city reference. 152 Amsterdam Av., 67th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as children's nurse, or for invalid lady; good experienced nurse; best of reference. 209 East 28th St.

NURSE, &c.—By young Frenchwoman as nurse or chambermaid; teaches French and German. Miss Elsele, 334 8th Av.

NURSE.—By a self-reliant, thoroughly competent Protestant infant's nurse. Former employer's, 40 East 36th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By North German girl to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; takes charge of dining room, and can fill a butler's place; best of reference. 92 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; understands waiting in all its branches; best city references. 211 East 26th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl for a first-class boarding house or small hotel as waitress. 228 East 43d St.

WAITRESS.—Can fill butler's place; good carver; best of reference; lady can be seen. 221 East 44th St.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl as waitress; best reference. Mrs. T. Aberle, 161 West 100th St.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—Fine washing and ironing to do at home; best work guaranteed. Hughes, 244 East 46th St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY RECOMMENDS A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant American as mother's assistant; will take entire care of children, their wardrobes, and plain hand sewing; assist with lessons; no cards. Call, from 10 to 1, 223 West 57th St.

CATERER or HOUSEKEEPER.—Flats or apartments, or any place of trust; thoroughly understands her business; highest city reference. R. L., 121 West 40th St.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few customers at her private residence, or out, elite exclusively. Miss Helen, 48 West 24th St., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young man as butler or second man; understands his business; is sober and honest; best city references. J. M., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; single or where second kept; first-class on silver; two and a half years' character; one and a half previous; tall. Thomas, 139 East 25th St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av. Butler.

BUTLER.—In a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age, 28; wages, about $40; best city references. R. S., 74 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—Understands his duties thoroughly; five years' in last place; good city reference. M. J., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; tall, and extremely competent; neat appearance; with highest references; long experience. H., 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced; age, 35; good personal reference; in employment. Butler, 10 East 55th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man in private family. B. B., 237 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—English; age, 28; unmarried; personal references. Williams, 308 West 103d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; understands his business in all branches; in private family; first-class references. L. G., 117 West 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; nine years' personal city reference; honest; sober; willing; obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; age 30; very highly recommended; first-class references. G. L., 112 East 52d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a gardener and florist to take charge of private place; fruits, flowers, and vegetables; hot and cold graperies; the culture of roses, violets, carnations, chrysanthemums, &c., thoroughly understood; first-class references. E. Adey, 726 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—By a man well up in all branches of gardening; on a private place; first-class references in this country and Europe. G. H., Box 210 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—Town or country; good reference; age, 31; married. W. S., 407 West 56th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By young Englishman; understands his duties; thoroughly competent as butler; willing and obliging; references. C., 909 6th Av., second flat.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; excellent personal references. M. M., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER or ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—By a young man (twenty-three) with eight years' practical clerical experience as cashier or assistant bookkeeper. H. I., Box 215 Times.

FOOTMAN or GROOM.—Understands his business; willing and obliging; best reference. 223 East 38th St.

MASSEUR.—Medical gymnastics, massage, and electricity by first-class Swedish masseur; doctor's reference; patients attended at their residences. Randell, 130 East 42d St.

YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF AGE, WOULD like a position in private family; five years' experience; can furnish references. J. J. C., 169 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK.—Wanted, a good family cook; German or French preferred; small family; city references. Call at 11 West 47th St., after 10 A. M.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Young French maid and seamstress; best references required. Call, between 10 and 12, at 328 West 58th St.

NURSE.—A refined young girl to assist in care of young children and make herself useful can find a good home in an American family; city reference. Call, between 10 and 12, at 30 West 71st St.

WANTED—By a family of two, a thoroughly experienced cook; French preferred; first-class references required; no kitchenmaid. Apply, between 1 and 4 P. M., Friday, at 122 East 17th St.

WANTED—Competent cook; willing to assist with ironing in small private family; city references required. Call Friday morning at 104 East 80th St.

WANTED—An experienced lady as cashier; must bring reference and furnish some security. F. W. Woolworth & Co., 259-261 6th Av.

WANTED—A first-class laundress to assist with chamberwork. Apply, from 8 to 10, at 40 East 25th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced floorwalker in a new 5 and 10 cent store; bring reference. F. W. Woolworth & Co., 259-261 6th Av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

$100 FOR 10 WORDS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES offers One Hundred Dollars for a phrase of ten words or less which shall more aptly express the distinguishing characteristics of THE NEW-YORK TIMES than "All the News That's Fit to Print," now displayed on the electric sign at Madison Square. That display reads as follows:

NEW-YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."
Sunday
Magazine
Supplement
Have You Seen It?

The announcement has attracted admiring attention from multitudes in the vicinity of Madison Square.

THE TIMES seeks a phrase more expressive of THE TIMES's policy of freedom from sensationalism; its appeal distinctively to the intelligent and the thoughtful; of the absence from its columns of revolting details of scandal, sickening chapters of crime, unfounded attacks on public men, and reckless assaults on private interests; of its distinction as a newspaper for the home, a newspaper that is progressive and enterprising, without being indecent or careless of the rights of others; of its newsy and entertaining qualities, while at the same time being clean and instructive; of its earnest endeavor to be the family paper of the Greater New-York, and of its position as a newspaper that upholds morality, inspires patriotism, and encourages good citizenship.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES will pay One Hundred Dollars for a phrase that will better convey this idea: "ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT," everything of human interest, but nothing except the truth.

Suggestions in competition for this prize of One Hundred Dollars should be sent on postal cards addressed to THE NEW-YORK TIMES. No other form of reply will be considered. The maximum number of words is ten, but if a striking phrase can be made in fewer words, so much the better.

The award will be made when an acceptable phrase is named.

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New-York City.

BOARDERS W

PARADE SURELY A SUCCESS

MORE THAN 120,000 MEN WILL BE IN LINE.

There Will Be 35 Divisions, Representative of Every Great Trade and Industry in the United States—The City Decorated with Thousands of Flags in Honor of Sound Money—Police Prepare for a Great Influx of Visitors.

New-York will witness to-morrow the most extraordinary demonstration ever made on this continent—perhaps the most remarkable ever seen in any country. An army of citizens, three times as great in number as the army which won independence for the land in 1776, will parade through the chief streets of the city, under the leadership of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association.

About two months ago, when the proposition for such a parade was first mooted, it was suggested that at least 50,000 men would participate in the movement. Gradually the estimate increased, but not even the most sanguine of the promoters ever dared to prophecy that it would assume its present gigantic and almost unwieldy proportions.

More than 120,000 in Line.

As the time approaches for the formation of the line, it is apparent that all estimates hitherto made are inadequate. Every hour of yesterday and the day before brought to the office of the Grand Marshal applications for places from newly-formed associations or notices from organizations already assigned positions that their numbers would be augmented by several hundreds. For instance, the Bankers and Brokers' Republican Club, which originally announced its strength as 4,500, now finds that it wants room for 8,000 men; the law division, under the auspices of the Lawyers' Sound Money Club, estimated for 2,300, it now turns out will have 3,500 men in line. Former Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, eighty years old, and a lifelong Democrat, will be a picturesque figure of the law division. It is more than likely that even 3,500 will not represent the full force of this division. A Wall Street lawyer, speaking on the subject yesterday, said that, counting clerks, typewriters, and other attaches, at least 6,000 paraders would represent the legal part of the demonstration.

The organizations which made application yesterday were the Furniture men, Rubber dealers, Cloak and Suit Club, Students of the College of the City of New-York, Photographers, New-York Cycle Board of Trade, Students of the New-York Homoeopathic Medical College, the United Italian Business Men, and twenty-five members of the Authors' Guild.

The world has seen bigger parades than to-morrow's will be, but not often, and never under like circumstances. When the body of Napoleon was borne to the Invalides to lie in state, 230,000 mourners followed the dead hero. But the majority of those in the procession were organized troops, while the men who will march to-morrow are just plain, every-day citizens, who, without training and without emotional inducement, exhibit their patriotism at the expense of many hours of fatigue. Conservative estimates place the number who will march at 125,000, and it is more than probable that those figures will be exceeded by 25,000. A line of 150,000 men, in single file, giving each two feet to stand at ease in, and allowing space sufficient for the musicians to manipulate their instruments, would stretch nearly from the New-York City Hall to Philadelphia. Marching in files of sixteen front, as the paraders will march, with twelve feet between files, requisite space being allowed for the marshals, the banner-bearers, and the bands, to-morrow's parade will present to the lookers-on a solid phalanx of men more than five miles long and thirty feet deep.

There will be thirty-five divisions, and every great trade or industry in the United States will be represented.

Review Will Occupy Ten Hours.

When the Army of the Potomac, 76,000 strong, was reviewed by President Johnson and Gen. Grant, in 1865, in Washington, it took a little more than five hours to pass the reviewing stand. How long it will take the 150,000, or thereabouts, in line to-morrow is problematical, but for 1,000 marchers to pass a given point in ten minutes is looked upon by drill officers as a good showing.

All the paraders will be on foot. With the exception of those mounted by the Grand Marshal and his aides and those drawing Mayor Strong's carriage, there will be no horses in the parade. Ex-Mayor Hewitt will ride with Mayor Strong. Their escort will be afoot. However late the parade may be before the last division of the line is dismissed, each man in it will be rewarded by the knowledge that he has done his duty. Those who start the latest will probably have the enjoyable experience of marching through miles of illumination arranged in honor of the cause they are celebrating.

Weather Forecaster Dunn has predicted that to-morrow will be bright and clear. Mayor Strong's invitation to householders along the line of march to decorate and illuminate their houses has already been graciously accepted, apparently by the whole city. Decorators are working overtime, and have more orders than they can handle. Decorations began to appear along Broadway yesterday, and by to-night the line of march will be almost a solid column of waving flags and fluttering penants. Not only is the American flag flying across the streets, but from every window it flares triumphantly.

Proclaimed from the Skies.

A novel and interesting feature will be the flight of a train of tailless kites in honor of sound money. It will take place from the tower of the Judson Building, on South Washington Square, and will be in the full view of the paraders as the procession turns from Waverley Place into Fifth Avenue. If the wind is favorable the exhibition will be most striking. Gilbert T. Woglom, who will fly the kites, proposes to lead his train of eight or more kites with three pilot kites of red, white, and blue. These will be followed by several of bright gold, while all will carry and sustain a silken flag 12 feet in length of golden yellow. This flag will be unfurled by an ingenious device, when it shall have risen a thousand feet or more among the clouds, and as it unfolds to the breeze in the upper air, hundreds of tiny flags hidden within it will flutter down toward the earth. Mr. Woglom is a member of the Jewelers' Sound Money Club, and will fling his flag to the winds just as the jewelers division in the line of march reaches the Memorial Arch.

Conspicuous among the thousands of business men, brokers, and men distinguished in art and letters will be the religious battalion in command of H. W. Mable, editor of The Outlook. Among his aides will be the Rev. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, the Rev. Dr. H. H. Carroll, and the Rev. Dr. Mallory.

All the railroads leading into New-York have advertised special rates of fare for excursionists who desire to see the parade, and the present indications are that the line of march will be crowded by more than half a million of people. The reviewing stands on Broadway and Fifth Avenue, in front of the Hoffman House and the Albemarle Hotel, on both sides of the street, will afford accommodation for perhaps 2,000 persons. The parade will be reviewed by Gov. Morton, Garret A. Hobart, and Timothy L. Woodruff. As guests of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association J. Edward Simmons, Hugh J. Grant, Charles S. Fairchild, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, John A. McCall, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Mark A. Hanna will also occupy seats on the stand.

Still the Same Popocratic Cry.

The Press Bureau at the Popocratic headquarters in the Bartholdi Hotel issued the following yesterday, presumably in an effort to discount the effect of the parade:

"The Republican campaign managers estimate the number of those who will take part in to-morrow's parade at 100,000. The managers of the Democratic State campaign are not disposed to dispute this claim as to numbers, in view of the fact that all railroads leading to this city from New-England, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania have reduced their rates so as to convey thousands of members of Republican clubs from those States to swell the parade column. This view takes no account of the obvious fact that fully 25 per cent. of the men from New-York business establishments who will march rather than risk the loss of their jobs will vote for Bryan two days later."

In contradiction of the statement, which amounts to a repetition of the exploded claim of coercion, Mr. Charles T. Cook of Tiffany's told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that none of the 1,000 men who work for the firm in the factory at Newark was allowed to participate in the parade. He said that he believed other firms had taken the same stand, and limited their representation to their New-York help.

Chief Conlin's Arrangements.

More than two thousand of the police will be on duty along the line of the parade, while the remainder of the force will guard other sections of the city. Chief Conlin said yesterday that he did not anticipate any difficulty. He made these assignments: Inspector Cortright, with two mounted roundsmen and ten mounted men, in addition to the regular force, from the Battery to Canal Street; Acting Inspector Thompson, from Canal Street to Waverley Place; Acting Inspector Harley from Twenty-second Street to Twenty-sixth Street, including the stands at Madison Square; Acting Inspector McCullagh from Twenty-sixth Street to Fortieth Street, and east and west to Park Avenue and Sixth Avenue. The police of the different precincts will cover the intermediate points and the side streets.

There will be fifteen patrol wagons along the line, each equipped for ambulance service and with a surgeon in attendance. Temporary telephones at fifteen different places along the route connect with the office of the Chief of Police, who will thus direct the force in person. A telephone office and an ambulance will be at the reviewing stand ready for emergency calls.

Arrangements have been made to have boys sell sandwiches along the route to any person desiring them. The boys employed at this work will wear badges and the police will be notified not to interfere with them and to facilitate their passage through the lines when required.

Aides to the Grand Marshal.

Gen. Porter announced yesterday the full list of his aides. All will wear dark civilian clothes, with white sashes. Their horses will be decorated with rosettes of the National colors. Gen. Porter's sash will be of red, white, and blue.

The aides selected are George B. Agnew, C. Graham Bacon, William W. Baird, Ira H. Barrows, George M. Barry, S. J. Bloomingdale, Oliver B. Bridgman, Wilbur F. Brown, Charles M. Clarke, Richard E. Cochran, Samuel Collins, Lloyd Collis, Charles Curie, Charles I. De Bevoise, A. G. Dickinson, H. H. Dougherty, A. E. Drake, Stuart Duncan, Dr. Fitzhugh Edwards, George E. Fahys, William N. Fleischmann, Edward S. Fowler, George L. Gilon, James Rathmore, John N. Golding, Ray T. Gordon, G. Fauvel Gouraud, Ulysses S. Grant, George H. Hallet, M. J. Harrington, Warren M. Healey, William L. Heermance, Charles E. Heuberer, Charles R. Hickok, Jr., T. W. B. Hughes, Gilford Hurry, L. C. Ivory, Robert W. Leonard, Max J. Lessauer, Dr. Alfred Lewis, Albert W. Lilienthal, Van D. Macumber, R. P. Miller, James R. O'Beirne, George C. Parkinson, E. L. Partridge, George W. Perkins, Thomas Rand, James C. Reed, J. M. Robertson, A. F. Schermerhorn, John Winfield Scott, Francis W. Seagrist, Isaac N. Seligman, James Shewan, Jr., Howard C. Smith, W. R. Spooner, Charles E. Sprague, Myles Standish, William F. Stevens, Edward A. Sumner, H. Suydam, Ivan Tallof, Albert Tilt, W. M. Tuttle, Aaron Vanderbilt, William E. Van Wyck, Edward H. Warker, James Weir, Alfred Wendt, William T. Wilcox, Olin Wilson, and John G. Winten.

All Advertising Schemes Barred.

William E. Webb, Grand Marshal of the Dry Goods Division, announced yesterday that no advertising signs would be permitted in the parade. "This is not an ordinary campaign demonstration," he said, "but a serious exhibition, by serious men, with a serious purpose. We will conduct ourselves in the most quiet and dignified manner possible."

A majority of the large retail dry goods stores will close to-morrow before noon. Many of them, and nearly all the downtown stores and factories, will not open at all. Tiffany & Co., the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and other big firms around Union Square, who have given a full day to their employes, were much disappointed at the line of march chosen. Still, recognizing that it was impossible to please every one, they have made no formal complaint.

The following communication was received yesterday:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It has been suggested that on Saturday—Flag Day—the boys be urged to fly kites with American flags attached. If your paper will advocate it in to-morrow's issue, we may count on the day of the big parade thousands of American colors in the air. It would be inspiring. The flags should not be attached too near the kites. Urge this, and it will be a Flag Day indeed.

AMERICAN.

WILL HAVE 3,000 IN LINE.

Publishers and Advertisers Complete Arrangements for the Parade.

The Publishers and Advertisers' Sound Money Club held its last meeting of the campaign yesterday afternoon in Room 21 Times Building, and completed arrangements for its part in Saturday's parade.

In calling the meeting to order Capt. Henry Drisler announced that the club's division was to assemble on Cedar Street, on the west side of Trinity Place, at 2:30 P. M. sharp, Saturday afternoon. He announced that a store room had been engaged at Cedar and Church Streets as a headquarters, and that it was certain that the organization would be represented by 3,000 members.

W. C. Bryant of The Brooklyn Times made a facetious speech. "Any object," he said, "that can bring publishers and advertisers together is a good one. There is no politics in this movement. I do not care much for politics as a rule. I am like the Ohio farmer who had eight sons, seven of whom were in politics and one in prison. A friend tried to sympathize with the farmer on account of the one in prison, but the father consolingly remarked: 'But they might all be in politics.'

"The organization of this club will have a great moral effect. Besides we have been able to get some space in the newspapers, for the business office has still some influence with the editorial rooms. Of course, sometimes editors object to leading their editorial page with patent medicine advertisements.

Kings County Majority.

"Allow me to conclude by saying that Kings County will give McKinley 25,000 majority."

"I think it will be nearer 35,000," interrupted Capt. Drisler.

"I accept the amendment," replied Mr. Bryant.

H. P. Hubbard, on behalf of the members of the club, presented Capt. Drisler with a gold-headed cane and umbrella.

In accepting the gift Capt. Drisler made an eloquent speech. "If ever one performed a labor of love, I have in performing the duties assigned me by this organization," he said. "When I was selected to the place I had no idea of personality entering into it. I believe that no division in the parade will carry with it more prestige than ours, which will represent a united press of New-York."

R. R. Bowker, who was introduced as a most profound thinker upon economic subjects, said there never had been a campaign which had aroused such great interest in business circles. The issues of business prosperity and National honor are united, he said, but no matter which side wins the country will continue to do business. The best way to show the enemy the error of their way, he concluded, was to treat them kindly after the election.

THE FINAL PREPARATIONS.

A Large Metal Badge Presented to Mayor Strong.

The final meeting of the Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association to complete details for the great parade which takes place on Saturday, was held last night in Parlor DR of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. C. F. Horner, First Vice President of the association, presided.

Communications were read from ex-President Harrison, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and Frank S. Black, Republican candidate for Governor, expressing regret that other engagements prevented their being present on Saturday to review the parade.

Mark Hanna wrote the committee stating that it was impossible for him to say whether or not he could attend, but that he would be here if it could be arranged.

Chairman Caldwell of the Grand Stands Committee stated that the Board of Aldermen had passed a resolution granting permission to erect another stand at Madison Square, which the Mayor had refused to sign. He added, however, that Mayor Strong's consent had been finally obtained, with the understanding that the expense be borne by the Republican State and County Committees. He suggested that all of the bands be directed to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" as they passed the reviewing stand. After some debate the suggestion was agreed to.

Then, turning to Mayor Strong, Chairman Caldwell said that as this was the last meeting to be held by the committee, the Mayor should be particularly complimented for the very active part he had taken in the effort to make the parade a success. He understood, he said, that the expression, "hot tamale," had been used a short time ago in the Mayor's office, and no one there understood its meaning. He wanted to say that it was a term which originated in an opium joint, and, in the language of the frequenters of such places, it meant the best and most progressive Mayor the City of New-York ever had.

Mr. Caldwell then presented Mayor Strong with a large and highly polished metallic badge. The token was about twelve inches in circumference and was nicely ensconced in a plush case.

Mayor Strong in responding said: "Boys, you can't taffy me. I'm one of you. It was only two weeks after I went into office that I visited a genuine opium den in Chinatown. I wanted to see one, and I was gratified. Waring went with me, and all the stuff which was handed around which I could not eat Waring got rid of. I never saw such an eater. He's a regular Chinese heeler. The Chinese are the cleanest people in the world, and I admire them." The Mayor then thanked Mr. Caldwell for the present.

Just as he concluded speaking he picked up a baton and in a few appropriate remarks presented it to Gen. Horace Porter, who, in turn, pleasantly responded. The baton is tipped with ivory and gold, and was handsomely decorated with ribbons of various hues.

Business was then resumed, and Mr. King of the Millinery Division addressed the committee on what he claimed was a matter of the utmost importance. He said that the First Battalion of the Millinery Division, which rightfully belonged to his section, had sought positions in the line of march with other organizations because they were not scheduled to move as early in the afternoon as some of the divisions. This, he said, was wrong, and would result in the breaking up of a part of the parade before it reached its destination.

He insisted that each branch of the association should be compelled to march in the division to which it belonged and had been assigned, and offered a resolution to the effect that no division receive or permit any body of men other than those properly belonging to it to march in its division.

The drug and hardware men present complained of similar troubles, and the resolution of Mr. King was unanimously adopted and the Marshal instructed to notify the different commands of these facts. It was then determined that the committee to escort the Mayor meet at the City Hall at 9:30 A. M. on Saturday, instead of at the headquarters of the association, as heretofore determined upon. Badges were then distributed among those present entitled to receive them, and the meeting adjourned.

Mayor Strong Makes a Request.

"The occupants of buildings along the route of the Business Men's Republican and sound-money parade are earnestly requested to illuminate the front rooms of their houses from dark until the close of the parade, in order to assist in lighting the line of march.

"W. L. STRONG, President."

NOW O'BRIEN'S TURN.

The President of the Dock Board Answers Commissioner Einstein.

A truce between President E. C. O'Brien of the Dock Department and Commissioner Einstein was effected yesterday, after Mr. O'Brien had given out a statement replying to complaints made by Mr. Einstein to the Mayor and published in the newspapers, and after Mr. Einstein had repudiated various published interviews.

"It has been publicly charged," Mr. O'Brien's statement read, "by Commissioner Einstein that I have, without consultation with my colleague, and ignoring the Engineer in nChief, incurred liabilities which would obligate the city to the extent of $569,991.65 in excess of the moneys available for the uses and purposes of the department for the next eighteen months.

"In order to disprove the charges made by Commissioner Einstein I will proceed to show: First, that the liabilities of this department were not incurred under my direction or without consultation with my colleagues; secondly, that the actual liabilities of the department do not exceed the moneys available for its uses during the next eighteen months as authorized by law.

"The statement of Commissioner Einstein is based upon his own memorandum prepared by his direction, and represents what he individually regards as the prospective estimated liabilities of the department for the period named. The statement that the board has obligated itself to the extent of $800,000 for the acquisition of the property between Eighteenth and Twenty-third Streets on the East River is an error. The Engineer in Chief has estimated this property as being worth $496,300.

"The item of one-half of Pier 35 North River, and bulkhead adjoining, which Commissioner Einstein cites as a liability of $125,000 is also incorrect. The property was recently sold at public auction for $90,000."

The statement goes on to explain that Mr. Einstein made two more errors in estimates, and then continues:

"According to the four items alone mentioned there should be a reduction of $1,255,000, lessening the amount which the department may be called upon to pay within the next eighteen months from $9,563,991.65 to $8,314,991.65, which is well within the $9,000,000 as allowed by law, even if all the property cited be acquired."

The statement concludes by declaring that when the present board went into power there were proceedings pending which would have involved an outlay of $20,000,000, while the available funds at that time amounted to only $2,000,000 a year.

Mr. Einstein seemed amazed at this array of figures, and thereupon made sweeping denial of having given out any interviews. The published statements attributed to him were made by Secretary Terry in the Commissioner's presence and with his consent. The Secretary and the Commissioner met in the President's office, after the meeting yesterday, and had a wordy war over the matter. Three witnesses upheld the Secretary.

Free Cigars Wrecked His Mind.

Henry Ringler, twenty-one years old, of 94 Goerck Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital by his mother yesterday and placed in the insane pavilion. To the hospital authorities Mrs. Ringler stated that her son had been employed for several years as a "stripper" in a tobacco factory, and had several times been made ill by excessive use of tobacco. His physician, she said, warned him to stop using the weed, but young Ringler said his employer furnished him with all the cigars and cigarettes he wanted free of charge, and he intended to keep on smoking. This finally resulted in his mind becoming affected, and yesterday he acted so queerly that she decided to take him to the hospital. The doctor in charge of the insane pavilion thinks that with proper treatment the young man will recover.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

WORTH IS APPOINTED

GOV. MORTON MAKES HIM THE CLERK FOR KINGS COUNTY.

The Appointment Favored by Many of the Leading Politicians of Brooklyn—Mr. Woodruff Prominent in Urging the Claims of the Successful Applicant—Mr. Worth's Career—A Disciple of "Boss" Hugh McLaughlin.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—Gov. Morton to-day appointed ex-Senator Jacob Worth of Brooklyn to be County Clerk for Kings County in the vacancy created by the death of Henry C. Saffen, for the period ending Dec. 31, 1896. The appointment was recommended by Frank S. Black, Timothy L. Woodruff, Supreme Court Justices Dickey and Goodrich, the Hon. T. C. Platt, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Controller Palmer of Brooklyn, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. William C. Wallace, Paul E. Defere, William C. Bryant, and numerous lawyers and business men of that city.

Mr. Woodruff informed the Governor that Mayor Wurster, Mr. William Berri, and others, well-known citizens of Brooklyn, approved of Mr. Worth's appointment.

It appears that under Section 5 of Article X. of the Constitution and Section 160 of the county law, the appointee can hold office under this appointment only until Dec. 31 next, and that a reappointment by the Governor will be necessary after Jan. 1. The amended Constitution—Section 1, Article X.—likewise provides that the term of the County Clerk in Kings County shall be either two or four years, "as the Legislature may direct," but the Legislature has not thus far acted on the question, and it will devolve upon the Legislature of 1897 to determine the matter, so that at the general election next year a County Clerk may be chosen for a full term. Mr. Saffen was elected in 1894 under the provisions of the old Constitution, for a term of three years.

Mr. Worth expects to be reappointed after Jan. 1 next, which will allow him to serve for fourteen months from now. The office pays $6,000 a month in fees, and will be worth between $80,000 and $90,000 to Mr. Worth during the fourteen months.

Mr. Worth is about sixty years old. He lives at 94 Lee Avenue. He started in life as a laborer in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he worked with Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader, who was then a "boss" of dock laborers there. McLaughlin's ascendency in Democratic politics made Worth curious and ambitious to wield a like influence in Republican circles, and he became one of the Republican leaders in the Sixteenth Ward. He gradually gained control of the ward, and for twelve consecutive terms he was elected to the Assembly. He next appeared before the public as a candidate for Sheriff against Thomas Riley, the Democratic nominee, and the result of the election was so close that, though Riley obtained the certificate, it was generally believed that Worth had the majority of the votes cast.

Worth began quo warranto proceedings against Riley, but he suddenly withdrew his suit.

Mr. Worth served under Mayors Boody and Schieren as an Elections Commissioner. He has a son, Lewis R. Worth, who is Under Sheriff, and who has been appointed a Police Justice to succeed Justice Tighe, and who will take office on May 1, 1897.

PRESAS GETS HIS RINGS.

They Are Diamonds a Friend Gave to His Sweetheart.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision removing the ruling of the First District Court, giving Alexander P. Sheridan two diamond rings claimed by Salvadore Presas.

The fight for the two rings has been carried on in several courts, both criminal and civil. Salvadore Presas was the original owner of the rings, and pawned them for $250. Subsequently Manuel Plaza took the rings out of pawn upon the understanding that Presas was to retain both of the rings, and was to have them upon repaying Plaza. Presas demanded that the rings be returned to him, and learned that they were in the possession of Rebecca Israel of 233 West Fourteenth Street.

The testimony at the trial in the First District Court disclosed that, after taking the rings out of pawn, Plaza met Miss Israel and professed great love for her. He gave her a number of presents, among them the two rings. Subsequently, Plaza and Miss Israel quarreled, and Plaza demanded the return of the two rings. It was then discovered that Miss Israel had assigned them to Alexander P. Sheridan. Plaza caused his former sweetheart's arrest, and the rings were recovered and turned over to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters to await the decision of the civil court as to the ownership.

Miss Israel was discharged in the criminal proceedings. Presas brought a suit in the First District Court against the Property Clerk and Alexander P. Sheridan to recover the rings. The Property Clerk delivered them to the Clerk of the court. The decision was in favor of Sheridan, and Presas took an appeal to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court.

M'LAUGHLIN SUSPENDED.

Chief Conlin Told Him to Report for Duty Daily.

Inspector William McLaughlin, who was reinstated on the police force by the Court of Appeals, accompanied by his counsel, Lawyers McCall and Elkus, called at Police Headquarters Wednesday evening and served the papers of the court upon Chief Conlin. Their service served as his reinstatement. The Chief at once suspended the Inspector, and told him to report at Police Headquarters every day. The Inspector will be under suspension until the Commissioners decide whether or not he shall be placed on trial before the Police Board.

No coat in many years has had the vogue obtained by the English walking coat.

Just why is not easy to explain; like a beautiful face you know is beautiful but can't describe it.

Suits of stunning Scotch effects, a cloth especially adapted to this kind of coat; for more quiet tastes, hard finished worsteds—what you lose in style you gain in wear; plain black cheviots too.

Our starting price is $16, but in quality we start where many leave off.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Among the New-York men who have beautiful houses at Lakewood is Arthur B. Claflin. Mr. Claflin's grounds adjoin those of George Gould. His house is built in the Elizabethan style, and just now he is having two handsome rooms, in which he expects to personally take special delight, decorated. They are a billiard room and a "den," and have been designed by Dunham Wheeler. Dens are always interesting. Mr. Claflin's will possess the air of comfort and coziness supposed to be special adjuncts of such rooms, but it will be from the open fireplace and general fitting of the room not from its compactness. It is a large room, 20 by 20 feet, the size of the new billiard room. The billiard room is finished in green tones. There is a tinge of green in the dark oak panels, and the fireplace of opalescent tiles is also green. The ceiling is of Dutch metal, lacquered to obtain an opalesque effect. In the broad window seats of the room are tapestry cushions. There are brown tones in the wainscoting of Mr. Claflin's den, which is also of antique oak. Above it is a frieze of pomegranates, with stems upon cloth of gold, painted by Dora Wheeler Keith. Crimson curtains and a rug give warmth of color to the den. Mr. Claflin is one of Lakewood's best golf players. His friends say that he is making his home there simply to be near the links. Mrs. Claflin is also a golf enthusiast.

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New-York people do not half appreciate the picturesqueness of the family washings which fly from the roofs and flutter high in the air in all directions, and, apparently, at all times from the windows of the houses where the poorer people live down town. Up town a family wash is simply a family wash. It is white and clean and pleasant to see, because it suggests orderliness and the comforts of civilized life. But they are tamely conventional, as are the majority of people. Not so the clothes which hang from the down-town lines. No two stretches are alike, and there are bright colors in every one; just those reds and blues—touches of them as the whole scene is taken in—that the artists love. There is a little yellow here and there, and a little pink, which seem to be the mellowed tones of the red. Whistler had a tiny painting in New-York last year—a Chelsea Street. Every one was charmed with it. If he should paint a scene from a New-York roof people would be enchanted. The dull tones of the roofs, some of them high, some of them low, presenting angles in every direction; the brighter tones of red brick walls, dull green blinds, and always in every direction the gay fluttering rags, would be a picture if it was seen in paint devoid of unpleasant realism. People need the microscopic eye of the painter to bring out the beauties of a scene and put it down in a small compass before they can see it.

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Miss Olga Nethersole has a handsome collie dog which knows everything, people who have the honor of his dogship's acquaintance say. He is a faithful attendant at rehearsals and lies beside the prompt table until the rehearsal is over and his mistress is at liberty. Mr. Frohman says the dog came to him the other day and asked plainly where his mistress, whom he missed for an instant, had gone. "Your mistress has gone out to luncheon," Mr. Frohman replied. "She will be in in a few moments if you go into the other room and lie down and wait for her." This the collie fully understood, and waited patiently until Miss Nethersole returned. He is a handsome fellow, and is very affectionate. On the silver plate of his round collar are the words, "Nethersole. Theatre."

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There is nothing one cannot obtain at a bargain if only the right place is known. A Bowery furniture store announces, "We will furnish a ten-room Raines Hotel for $85."

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There is a lovely set of draperies at the rooms of the Associated Artists, up town, just being completed. The pair of portières are made of panels of delicate conch-shell pink, in a setting of cloth of gold cloth, the whole embroidered with a delicate pattern of roses and leaves. The cloth of gold is of particular interest. It is not a material with which American weavers have had much experience. The Associated Artists weave their own cloth in order to have a weave combining pure silk with the gold. The cloth in the portières has several threads of silk to one of the gold, making a beautiful material, quite a different substance from that where the gold threads are put in as close together, and much less expensive. The gold threads are coarser, are run horizontally through the cloth, and cast a golden sheen over it. This piece of cloth is a portion of some woven about a year ago for Mrs. Charles Pratt, the widow of the founder of Pratt Institute. Mrs. Pratt's portières had centre panels of heavy all-silk canvas, also embroidered with roses, and were made to hang at the inner hall door of her beautiful house in Brooklyn. The beauty of cloth of gold woven of pure silk is that it is softer and falls in more graceful folds than when combined with a baser material.

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"I like to sit here and watch the driving," said a New-York woman the other day as she stopped for a few moments at the lower Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park. "It reminds me something of the Bois in Paris. But one thing always troubles me. Do you notice the number of unhappy, discontented-looking women who are driving alone? How can they do it? I could never go driving day after day without taking at least some little child to enjoy the benefits of the fresh out-door air."

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The Board Room of the Board of Health has the appearance of a school room every day now from 4 to 6. It is filled with a lively crowd of boys and girls all of whom, whatever other attributes they may have, are—so they say—over 14 years of age. They are the children who are examined by the Board of Health as to their physical fitness, the education they have received, and their age, in order that they may receive a certificate enabling them to take positions in mercantile and manufacturing houses. They are a clean, jolly, healthy lot of children as a general thing, with nothing

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ANCESTRAL ERRORS.

In the usual fall renovation of the town house, wall hangings and draperies are renewed, while conspicuous faults of lighting, proportion, and arrangement of rooms remain as they have been these many years.

Why cling to such ancestral errors? Gas fixtures and electroliers may be exquisite in design, harmonizing with any scheme, and may be placed to give a soft, room-filling light instead of a glare. Parlors of sleeping-car proportions may be righted; every apartment may have the charm of unincumbered roominess.

See us about it.

STORE CLOSED SATURDAY, OCT. 31ST, TO GIVE EMPLOYES AN OPPORTUNITY TO ATTEND THE BUSINESS MEN'S PARADE.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ESTABLISHED 1861.

HANKINSON

STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS.
Altering, Relaying &c. 17 East 27th St.

remarkable about any of them except the ability of those under fourteen to assert with emphasis that they have reached the required age. To see the children gather day after day it would seem that the whole juvenile population of New-York was going into business. The average number of children visiting the Board of Health room each day is from sixty to seventy who wish certificates for manufacturing houses, and 110 to 120 for mercantile houses. There are not actually as many children as that average would indicate, for frequently a child is obliged to make several visits before a certificate is given. There are from fifty to fifty-two certificates for children to go into mercantile houses actually given out each day, and about forty-five for manufacturing houses. The children taking the latter certificates are chiefly Russians and Austrians, while the children going into mercantile houses are more often of American birth. The greater number of the children are alone, as those going into the mercantile houses are only required to bring affidavits from their parents as to the date, town, &c., of their birth. The parents of the other children are obliged to make the affidavit personally. The children seem to look upon the whole affair rather as a joke, and enjoy seeing their companions weighed and measured immensely. With these details are taken the color of the hair and eyes of each child, and facial blemishes, for the purpose of identification and to prevent a misuse of certificates. This has been going on for a month or more now, and from appearances it is likely to continue in the present active manner for a year or more to come. The certificates all specify that the children shall be given only light work.

***

Gen. Emmons Clark has an idea. Perhaps it would be better to say that he has an ungratified wish, for the General has a good many ideas, and practical ones. But this one wish, he admits, has only an ethical. It is to improve the location of the new Criminal Court Building, and incidentally the view from Gen. Clark's room, at the top of the building. The improvement would be to run Bayard Street through to Centre, opening just at the front of the Court House, as Wall Street opens in front of Old Trinity. Bayard Street bounds Mulberry Bend Park on the north and ends at Baxter Street. If it was cut through one block it would end at Centre Street, and give the daily visitors at the front door of the Court House an uninterrupted view for several blocks of all the picturesqueness of the Mulberry Bend neighborhood, to say nothing of a freer circulation of air and other incidentals. However, there are streets through on either side, and Gen. Clark is not expecting that the expanse of housetops to be seen from his office window will be lessened in the near future.

MONEY RATES FORCED UP.

Demand by Small Borrowers Sent the Price Skyward.

Money was "tight" in Wall Street yesterday. At the opening of the market the rate was 10 per cent. Just before the close 100 per cent. was bid. The last quotation was 80 per cent. bid. The situation was, however, at no time acute or serious. Money was in demand, and small borrowers bid against each other until the rate went soaring. There was no indication of large borrowers. At any time a couple of hundred thousand dollars would have forced the rate to normal figures. The top rate had no effect on sterling exchange, but stocks went off sharply. Banks lent their customers what they required at the legal rate, 6 per cent. Those who profited by the high rate were the trust companies and foreign bankers. After exchange hours there was a prospect of fair rates to-day, in spite of the nervousness and tension incident to the approach of election day, and the necessity to-day of getting loans over to-morrow and Sunday.

There was a rumor late in the afternoon that an issue of Clearing House certificates would be considered, or one imminent.

"There's nothing in it," said Mr. Sherer, when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES told him of the rumor.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—T. H. Roberts will deliver a lecture on "Patriotism" this evening at the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street.

—George Woods, a railroad brakeman, thirty-eight years old, of 416 West Forty-fifth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday suffering from delerium tremens. Four hours later he died.

—Arnold, Constable & Co. will close both their wholesale and retail stores at 10 o'clock on Saturday to allow their employes an opportunity to take part in the patriotic sound-money demonstration.

—Dr. Austin Flint is rapidly recovering from the injury which he received by falling from his bicycle when he was in collision with a lady cyclist on the Boulevard this week. He expects to take a carriage ride to-day.

—The steamship Worsley Hall, which was beached on the mud flats off Twenty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, with fire in her cargo, was hauled off yesterday and towed to Pier 59, North River. The fire has been extinguished.

—Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday advised Chief of Police Conlin that where athletic clubs sold among its members tickets for admittance to athletic exhibitions and such tickets could be transferred to outsiders such club must have special licenses.

—A fire was discovered yesterday in the hold of the Quarantine Commissioner's boat State of New-York, which was moored at Pier 8, East River. An alarm was given at the quarters of Engine Company 4, and the firemen quickly extinguished the blaze. The damage was trifling.

—Rosa Rapp of 1,130 Second Avenue found a male infant about six weeks old in the vestibule of her residence last night. The child was fairly well dressed, and she turned it over to a policeman of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. It was afterward sent to Bellevue Hospital in charge of the matron.

—The internal revenue offices of the country are graded from 1 to 6 and 1½ to 5½, respectively, 1 meaning perfection. Collector Edward Grosse of the Third District received a letter from Washington yesterday saying that his office had been graded No. 1, and complimenting him upon the manner in which the books and records were kept.

—The German ship Arthur Fitger arrived last night from Limerick, having made the run in eighteen days. The ship cleared from Limerick on Sept 30, but was detained by head winds and heavy gales at Scattery. She sailed Oct. 10 from Scattery, making a remarkable passage, and arriving on the American coast in fourteen days, but she was detained outside four days by calms.

—Capt. David Wilson, Secretary of the committee appointed by the National Guard Association of the State of New-York cheerfully acknowledges the following additional subscriptions to the monument to be erected to the late Major Gen. Josiah Porter: Previously acknowledged, $545; Second Separate Company, (Auburn,) $100; Company A, Tenth Battalion, (Albany Zouaves,) $50; Brig.-Gen. George D. Sanford, $25, making a total of $720.

—A novel function, in the way of an "East Indian Tea," will be held this afternoon in conjunction with Mrs. Lemcke's cooking lecture at

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Smith, Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

The man who parades to-morrow and the man who looks on wants to "make a good front."

We're in line with the proper styles.

If it's a Top Coat, we'll give you an irreproachable garment—$12 to $40.

If it's a Suit, we'll show you all the new effects in Tweeds, Homespuns, Cheviots, and Worsteds—$15 to $30.

If it's a Hat, we'll hand you a Derby for $3, or a Silker for $6, that can't be beaten at any price.

We stand back of every pair of our $1 gloves.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
Mackintoshes at reduced prices.
A fast black, steel rod, Paragon frame Umbrella for $1.
Do you want a real natty Golf Suit? See us.
New importation of House

Friday
October 30-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

DENOUNCED MR. BRYAN

GEORGE WALTON GREEN ADDRESSES GOLD DEMOCRATS.

A Big Mass Meeting at Steineger's Hall—The "Cross of Gold and Crown of Thorns" Speech Recalled—Mr. Green Declares the Issue to be Simply a Question of Honesty or Dishonesty — Other Addresses Made.

A mass meeting of sound-money Democrats was held last night at Steineger's Hall, 151 and 153 East Seventy-second Street, at which the candidacy of Charles V. Fornes, the National Democratic candidate for Congress, was enthusiastically indorsed. The hall was crowded, and in the audience were many business and professional men, residents of the Fourteenth Congressional District.

John D. Crimmins presided. The address of the evening was made by George Walton Green.

He said in part:

"A few years ago a distinguished leader of our party defined his political belief and declared his political position in the simple words, 'I am a Democrat.' I wish he would tell us what he is to-day. It would throw some light upon a question which, I confess, seems to perplex a good many people.

"What is a Democrat? You and I had supposed that there were certain great and broad principles belief in which distinguished the men who claimed the right to bear that name. We supposed that the party had re-asserted those principles beyond the shadow of a doubt in the last victorious National campaign, when, in the words of our platform, we 're-affirmed our allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors from Madison to Cleveland.' We supposed that the cardinal and fundamental beliefs to which every man owed allegiance who claimed the right to bear the name Democrat included, as we then stated, the ideas of 'a free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty'; 'taxation limited to the necessities of the government, economically and honestly administered'; 'the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and the equal power of every dollar at all times, in the markets and in payment of debts'; and 'the resolute maintenance of the National credit at all times and under all circumstances.' These, at least, were the principles to which we renewed our allegiance in 1892; principles handed down from Democratic sire to son, from the days of Thomas Jefferson until now; principles upon which we took our stand four years ago, and which the people of this country approved by a Democratic victory, with Grover Cleveland at our head.

"Class Against Class."

"We never dreamed that any man would dare to claim the name of Democrat who tried to set class against class and section against section. We believed then, as we believe now, that the true Democrat knows no North, nor South, nor East, nor West. But it seems we were mistaken—mistaken in the meaning and declaration of those principles, mistaken in our use of the name. According to the platform adopted at Chicago last July, that Cave of Adullam where the Popocratic candidate, like David in his flight from Saul, has taken refuge, and where, in the words of Scripture, 'every one that is in distress, and every one that is in debt, and every one that is discontented have gathered themselves unto him'—according to that platform no man may call himself a Democrat unless he subscribes to a set of strange doctrines never before formulated in the name of Democracy. You cannot wear the label unless you are sealed, stamped, and certified to in a peculiar way, and William J. Bryan is the Keeper of the Great Seal.

"Think of it, friends! Jefferson was not a Democrat, for he advised that we should adjust our currency to the currencies of the rest of the civilized world; Jackson was not a Democrat, for he opposed a cheap and inflated currency, and Cleveland is not a Democrat, because he insists that every dollar we owe shall be paid, and that every piece of metal or paper which the Government of the United States calls a dollar shall be worth 100 cents at all times and in all places. For this the Chicago Convention of 1896 refuses to commend the one Democrat who in forty years has led us to National victory, and by their refusal they bestow upon him the highest tribute in their power.

"And so Russell of Massachusetts—lamented name!—was not a Democrat, but George Fred Williams is! Carlisle and Bayard and Phelps and Whitney and Fairchild are not Democrats, because they have been read out of the party by Bryan and Tillman and Altgeld! Remember, too, that in the City of New-York, ex-Mayor Grace is not a Democrat, nor ex-Mayor Hewitt, nor ex-Mayors Grant and Gilroy, nor John D. Crimmins, because they have been read out of the party by John C. Sheehan, Henry D. Purroy, and John J. Scannell!

Bryan's Wild Appeal.

"I was present when that platform was adopted, when that Cave of Adullam was opened. I heard Tillman, the South Carolina Polyphemus, his sinister face distorted with passion, shriek out that the issue was a sectional issue, as he strove to array the South and West against the East and North. I heard Altgeld, the man whose features betray what scientists call the 'stigmata of degeneration,' declare in so many words that the issue was a class issue, as he strove to array the wage earner against the wage payer. And, finally outstripping both in his wild appeal, I heard William J. Bryan repudiate the principles of the party to which he professed allegiance, and call upon his hearers to abandon their old-time faith. I heard him with sonorous tones declaim that audacious figure of the crown of thorns and cross of gold, and I thought that the man who would so boldly turn to political metaphor what all other men, whatever their beliefs, hold in awe and respect, had perhaps forgotten that the awful scene on Calvary to which he referred had been preceded but by a few hours by another event, when another traitor sold his party and their leader for thirty pieces of silver—and that, too, at a time when the ratio had not fallen so low as 16 to 1.

"This is not the first time that reckless men have attacked the chief court of the land. This is not the first time that demagogues have tried to convince the farmer and the workman that repudiation is good in morals and sound in policy. The very men who sought to fasten upon the country in times gone by the evils of an inflated currency always favored the repudiation of Government debts, and when defeated in the courts strove to inflame the people against the Judges.

A Question of Honesty.

"But I for one am ready to trust this issue to the people. We may talk for silver and we may argue for gold; we may quote statistics and figures on both sides without end; we may weigh values and compare prices, but, after all, we come up against the simple question, 'Will you or will you not pay your honest debts in the kind of money in which they were incurred?'

"We need not fear the result. We have fought off the pirates before. We can do it again. This time, it is true, they have boarded the vessel, hauled down the banner of Democracy, and run up the black flag. But they shall not scuttle the ship.

"If it be true that the name Democrat means something different to-day from what it ever meant before; if Jefferson was not a Democrat and Cleveland is not a Democrat, then we are something better yet. We are National Democrats. We stand firm and watch the downfall of those who have deserted the old flag. And when the battle is over and the rout has begun, we will pick up their wounded and bury their dead. Then, as defenders of the true faith, guardians of the old creed, we will fill up the gaps and form the ranks anew; and the ship of Democracy will set sail once more under the old flag to new and greater victories."

Addresses were also made by John De Witt Warner and Charles V. Fornes.

DIED AT HIS DESK.

Mr. Bunce of the Lyceum Theatre Attacked by Heart Disease.

Frank Daniel Bunce, business manager of the Lyceum Theatre, died suddenly yesterday morning while at his desk at the theatre.

His death was due to heart disease, aggravated by an attack of indigestion.

About 11 o'clock Nathaniel Harturg of Mr. Sothern's company passed through the business office on his way to the stage, where a rehearsal was in progress. He chanced to look into Mr. Bunce's office, and saw the latter lying upon the floor. He made a hasty examination, and, realizing that Mr. Bunce was dead, sent quietly for Daniel Frohman, who summoned Dr. John Woodman and Dr. L. L. Seaman. The doctors said Mr. Bunce had been dead several minutes. The Coroner was notified. He gave permission for the removal of the body to an undertaker's establishment. Mr. Frohman sent a telegram to Mrs. Bunce, at New-Haven, informing her of the death of her son. She is over seventy years old, and the deceased was her only son. He was wont to visit her every Sunday in New-Haven.

Mr. Bunce was born in New-Haven, and came to this city about eighteen years ago. He was associated for a number of years with Mr. Frohman in the management of the Daily Graphic. He became connected with the Lyceum Theatre when it opened as manager of the business department, and held the position continuously. He was personally acquainted with many of the regular patrons of the theatre, and had many warm friends in the theatrical profession. He was a member of the Players.

Daniel Frohman was much affected by the sudden death of Mr. Bunce. He said:

"Mr. Bunce was one of the most faithful of workers. He was at his desk day and night. I often tried to dissuade him from working so hard, but he never would accept advice, invariably replying that he preferred hard work to idleness. He was a genial companion to those who knew him, a warm and steadfast friend, a man whose place I can never hope to fill."

Mr. Fuller, with whom Mr. Bunce lived, said:

"Mr. Bunce had been complaining of pains in his chest. He attributed the suffering to indigestion. This morning he said the pain was so severe that he had difficulty in drawing his breath. He was advised to consult a doctor, but refused. When we requested him to stay at home and rest for the day he replied that he would go to his work, and if he felt worse would return to the house."

The body is at an undertaking establishment at Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue. It will be taken to New-Haven to-day, and to-morrow afternoon the funeral will take place. Daniel Frohman and Assistant Treasurer Donnelly of the Lyceum Theatre will go with the body. The Lyceum stock company, now playing in Los Angeles, sent a telegraph order for flowers to be sent. Other flowers were from Daniel Frohman, E. H. Sothern, and the New-York Theatrical Company.

OFFICE BOY A FORGER.

Kept a Diary in Which He Recorded His Crimes.

Edmund Rose, who is fifteen years old and weighs 150 pounds, is a fugitive from justice, because of his fondness for forging his employer's name to checks.

Rose was employed as an office boy by Hyman & Jacobus, lawyers, of 132 Nassau Street, about three weeks ago. He was recommended by a friend of Mr. Hyman, who knew nothing of the boy's character, but who had taken an interest in him. The boy told his employers that he had recently come north from Charleston, S. C. He was bright and good natured and soon made friends with and gained the confidence of every one in the office.

Mr. Hyman often sent the boy to his bank with checks to cash or deposit. Last Friday Rose suggested to Mr. Hyman that his bank book had better be written up, and the book was given to him to take to the bank. On Saturday when Mr. Hyman asked for the book Rose said that Banker Torrey, in THE TIMES Building had not finished with it, but that he would get it in the afternoon. In the afternoon he said that Mr. Torrey would not give the book back until Mr. Hyman made another deposit.

On Monday Rose did not go to the office and Mr. Hyman, becoming suspicious, visited his banker. He was told that his account was slightly overdrawn. On investigation it was found that a number of forged checks had been charged to him. There was one for $6, dated Oct. 17, one for $2, Oct. 20, and several others for small amounts up to Oct. 24. Mr. Torrey said the boy had tried to cash three checks on the preceding Saturday. The forgeries amounted to about $30.

Mr. Hyman found Rose at his boarding house on Tuesday and the boy confessed having forged the checks. Among some papers found in an ice chest in the house was a dairy in which the youthful forger had kept a pretty accurate record of his daily life. Under date of Oct. 17 he had written: "Went to work this morning at 9:30. Stole $6 from Hyman. Eat at Astor House. Went home and slept well." On Oct. 20 he recorded that he "stole $2 from Hyman. Eat supper and went home. Slept well." The next night, according to the diary, Rose "went up to the Tenderloin. Met a girl and had supper with her. Took her to theatre. Went home at 11 o'clock and had a good night's rest." In another entry he says he "opened Hyman's desk with a false key and tore out one of his checks. Drew a check for $6 and cashed it. Eat lunch at Astor House. Cost $2.10." Rose never failed to mention the fact that he "eat" luncheon, dinner, or some other meal, and that he slept well.

Mr. Hyman did not have Rose arrested, thinking that he could get him at any time, but when he went to the boarding house on Wednesday he learned that Rose had fled. Mr. Hyman said yesterday that since discovering the forged checks he had learned that Rose had made some small collections for the office which he had not accounted for.

Pilots to Get a New Boat.

The New-York and New-Jersey Pilots' Association, for whom a steam station boat is being built, has decided to defer renewing the charter for a temporary boat until the arrival in a few days of a boat from the South, which, it is thought, will more nearly meet the requirements of the service than those heretofore used. The contract under which the present station boat, the Alaska, is employed, expires to-day. Both the Alaska and the steam fishing boat Walter Adams, previously chartered, were found unsuitable, it being necessary in bad weather to go inside the Hook with these vessels.

Will Raise the Duty on Glucose.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—United States Consul Hurst, at Prague, reports to the State Department that the Austrian Government is about to treble the duty on glucose to effectually bar out the better and cheaper article from America. Within five months the United States shipped 2,640,000 pounds of this commodity into Austria, paying a duty of $2.00 for every 220 pounds.

GREAT FLOW OF EPIGRAMS

THE TIMES PRIZE BRINGS MANY BRIGHT SENTENCES.

Competitors Sending Contributions from All Directions—A Quaker Sends a Dignified Motto—Sentence from a Young Lady—A Brownie Poster Showing the Tendency of Sensational Journals—One Contributor Wants Gold.

Posters, poems, epigrams, and miscellaneous adjectives drawn and written on postal cards are still being received by THE NEW-YORK TIMES in competition for a prize of $100 offered for the best motto to take the place of "All the News That's Fit to Print," on THE TIMES's electrical sign at Madison Square.

This is the seventh day of the competition, and there is no abatement in the volume of suggestions. But the contest will not close until readers in the remotest parts of the country have had an opportunity to compete.

Taken haphazard from the mail as it was received, here are a few of the latest ideas, each from an individual source:

"For good news, better men, best of everything."

"Facts, not sophistries; news, not gossip."

"By the people, for the people, and with the people."

"News!
Patriotic and pure;
Valid and vital;
World-wide and witty."

"The news—clean, clear, and crisp."

"The news of the times as it should be told."

"Our emblem, 'Liberty Enlightening the World'; our searchlight, Truth."

"Publishes the best news for the home."

"News—Justice—Facts."

"Read
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
Trustworthy;
Instructive;
Moral;
Enterprising;
Sensible."

"For all the news that's fit to read—see NEW-YORK TIMES."

"A proper selection of news interesting to all readers."

In rhyme:

"News told most completely,
Quickly, and discreetly
In THE TIMES."

"Truthful news from a pure mind,
Fit to read by all mankind."

"No detailed lines
Of disgusting crimes
In NEW-YORK TIMES."

"Without favor, without fear; clear cut, clean, without a peer."

"Tells truth that pays
Better than these electric rays."

"News of THE TIMES,
Fit to read in all climes."

A poster design represents THE TIMES as a Brownie in the branches of a tree of public opinion, while other Brownies, or newspapers, are tearing their hands on the bark and sinking into a bog of sensationalism.

Another poster expresses this semi-alliterative sentiment:

"Crisp, comprehensive, concise, complete, and a terror to villainy."

An acrostic phrase reads:

"Never
Yields
To
Immoderation,
Maliciousness,
Exaggeration,
Slander."

"Why give $100 for ten words when you can get the best in THE NEW-YORK TIMES?" Is this a protest against the competition?

Something in the first person:

"Tidings do I bring, and lucky joys, and happy news."

A Cooperstown (N. Y.) reader sends:

"Good news, pure news, true news as ne'er was heard."

From a "Quaker":

"The mightiest pens modestly championing truth, progress, duty, and wisdom."

These are unusually short:

"Once read, always read."

"Every issue an education."

"A reliable paper, with readable news."

"Carefully selected news on all subjects."

"All the news undefiled."

"Printed to be read."

These are dignified expressions:

"The winnowed record of the day."

"NEW-YORK TIMES enlightens and reforms."

"Based on truth, decency, enterprise, and patriotism."

"A standard of honesty, decency, wisdom, and patriotism."

"A paper politically pure and pointedly patriotic."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES—
The Nation's Guide to
Good Government,
Good Morals, and
Good Literature."

Verses in two and three lines are very numerous:

"For correct, truthful, cleanly news,
NEW-YORK TIMES always chooses."

"We print only the best,
And leave all the rest."

"Everything that all should know
Nothing to lay virtue low."

"Fullest news,
Wisest views,
Sensations vile it eschews."

"Witty, wise, grave, gay,
All worldly doings fit to say."

Here is a fancy four-line stanza:

"Timely topics, but
Not
Sensation, or such
Rot."

From a young lady:

"Spicy, bright,
Heart's delight,
Clean and pure,
You are sure."

"NEW-YORK TIMES.
Enterprise, intelligence,
Dignity, and excellence,
Truthfulness, morality,
Fearlessness and charity."

From a clergyman in Norwalk, Conn.

"Make the check for $100 payable in gold coin," is the request of a reader who sends the following:

"Witty, wise, grave, and gay,
Humanity's horizon for a day."

This one is accompanied by the sign of a compass:

"From North, South, East, and West
We choose the best."

Of lesser note are:

"Fearless, free from filth, and full of news."

"All that should be published; nothing that should not."

"Full of news, free from scandal, helping every worthy cause."

"The signs of THE TIMES—truth, purity, wit, wisdom, honor."

"Ever newsy, clean, and bright;
Neither sensation nor spite."

"A paper for the intelligent and the self-respecting."

"THE TIMES prints news: of all the world, some of the flesh, less devil."

"Devoted to the news, literature, and politics."

"Up to date, scandal free,
Fair and square politically."

In lighter vein:

"Our aims are so high
That our terms seem low,
Hey diddle diddle,
Di, dum, do."

THE TIMES will consider only one contribution from each person.

Dr. Edward Gutman's Bequests.

The will of Dr. Edward Gutman was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Dr. Gutman died on July 21 and left an estate valued at $60,000. By his will the decedent directs that $5,000 shall be paid to the Chief Magistrate of Berlin, Germany, for the creation of a stipendium for the graduates of the Friederich Werdu Latin School. It is to be known as the Burrell-Gutman bequest, and is to be awarded to graduates who may wish to pursue their studies at the Berlin University. Gentiles and Hebrews are eligible. The greater part of the residue is left to the decedent's daughters, Leonora and Aurelia.

M'CANN'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL.

The Poison Taken Was Used as a Tonic—No Inquest Held.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The Medical Examiner and the police officials reached the conclusion this morning that the death of Charles F. McCann of 104 East Sixteenth Street, New-York, at the Hotel Reynolds yesterday, was the result of an accident, and therefore decided that an autopsy was unnecessary. W. L. Sharp, a brother-in-law, arrived in Boston this morning and accompanied the body to New-York on an afternoon train. The body will be taken to Ohio for burial.

To a reporter Mr. Sharp said that he was perfectly satisfied that Dr. McCann did not commit suicide.

When the clothing of McCann was searched by the police, a morphine tablet was found in a pocket, and it is generally believed that Dr. McCann took an overdose of the drug accidentally.

The doctor arrived here Tuesday, and that evening attended the Park Theatre. After the performance he registered at the hotel and went at once to the room assigned him. His body was not discovered until about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

At Dr. McCann's home in the Jefferson Flats, 104 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES found Mrs. McCann yesterday afternoon.

"I can account for the accident," she said, "for accident it must have been.

"Dr. McCann has for many years been troubled with severe nervous headaches, and has tried every variety of medicine in seeking relief. About three weeks ago he complained of a headache before retiring. He took some medicine, and in the morning when he awoke he exclaimed: 'I have at last found a remedy.' I asked him what it was, and he answered: 'Morphine.' Last Tuesday he informed me that he had some business in Boston, and he left home that afternoon. He was cheerful and happy, and promised to return to-day or to-morrow. He must have taken an overdose of morphine in trying to relieve himself of one of these terrible headaches."

Dr. McCann was thirty-three years of age. He entered Kenyon College, intending to study for the ministry. His eyes became affected and his studies ceased. Later he read medicine, and in 1892 was graduated from Bellevue Hospital.

ALBANY'S CENTENNIAL.

Commissioners to Arrange for Celebrating the Anniversary.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—Gov. Morton to-day appointed William Jay of New-York City, William Bayard Van Rensselaer and State Senator Myer Nussbaum of Albany, and James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester as members of the commission provided for under a law passed by the last Legislature to arrange for a suitable commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Albany as the capital and legislative seat of the State.

The Legislature appropriated $2,500 and authorized the City of Albany to expend $5,000 for the purpose. William Jay is a lineal descendant of William Jay, who was Governor in 1797, and Mr. Van Rensselaer is directly descended from Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Lieutenant Governor of that period. Senator Nussbaum represents the upper and Mr. O'Grady the lower house in the present Legislature, and Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany, who was named in the bill as a member, will doubtless be elected President of the commission. The celebration will take place in Albany in January next.

JAIL BARS WERE SOFT.

Sheriff Johnson Shows How Easily Jacques Made His Escape.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 29.—Sheriff Johnson has a new theory to account for the disappearance of Edward Jacques, alias Peter James, who escaped Tuesday evening from the jail at White Plains. The story of the buggy was started by a gardener named Kelly. As no trace of any hired buggy can be had from any nearby town, and as Kelly has since disappeared, the Sheriff is inclined to believe that Jacques escaped on foot.

Measures were taken to-day to follow up the suspicion that Jacques is not far from the jail, and that he is merely waiting until the zeal of the officers is on the wane.

The Sheriff this morning showed how the iron bars could have been sawed through in about ten minutes. He took the saw, and in less than a minute worked a deep cut in one of the bars. He then took his penknife and whittled off the end of one of the pieces just as he would have whittled the end of a piece of lead-pipe.

SUICIDE AFTER THREATS.

A Husband Kills Himself After Warning His Wife.

McPHERSON, Kan., Oct. 29.—Two persons injured and a suicide is the result of a family quarrel here.

Sherman Rowland, a wealthy farmer, quarreled with his wife and beat her, and a separation followed. Subsequently, they became reconciled, and to-day Mrs. Rowland expressed a desire to go into the country to visit her relatives. Rowland objected. She hired a driver and called in City Marshal Wolf to prevent her husband from detaining her. Wolf no sooner arrived than Rowland began firing a revolver. Mrs. Rowland and Marshal Wolf each received a bullet in the arm. Rowland then sprang on his horse, which had been tied at the gate, and rode rapidly into the country. Later his body was found in a field. He had shot himself through the heart.

ANDRUS INQUEST POSTPONED.

Coroner Miles Has Another Scheme for Proving Murder.

YONKERS, Oct. 29.—The Hamlin J. Andrus inquest has been postponed until Thursday next. Coroner Miles intends having wires strung in the factory basement as they were before he took them down. The contrivance for exploding the bomb will also be taken from police headquarters and placed in position. A detonator will then be attached, and a test made to discover whether there was sufficient power in the batteries to cause an explosion.

Missionary Officers Elected.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 29.—At to-day's session of the Baptist Missionary Convention held here the Rev. J. B. Calvert of New-York was re-elected President, the Rev. F. W. Taylor, Buffalo, and W. S. Peck, Syracuse, Vice Presidents; the Rev. H. W. Barnes, Binghamton, Corresponding Secretary; the Rev. L. J. P. Bishop, New-York, Recording Secretary; Theodore E. Schultze, New-York, Treasurer; Board of Managers—The Rev. W. C. Getting, New-York; the Rev. W. W. Dutcher, Brooklyn; the Rev. F. E. Bronson of Painted Post; the Rev. W. H. Faunce of New-York, the Rev. A. E. Waffle of Albion, the Rev. A. K. Tuller of Newburg, the Rev. L. M. S. Maynes of Troy, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur of New-York, and the Rev. S. S. Hall of Albany. Buffalo was selected as the next place of meeting.

Clerk Hendrie Must Go Back.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—Gov. Morton to-day granted Detective W. H. Ingersol of Denver, Col., requisition papers for the return to that State of J. O. D. Hendrie, Jr., who is under arrest in New-York City. Hendrie was a clerk in the Hotel Oxford, in Denver, and is wanted there for abstracting $2,000 from the hotel safe.

WAGE-EARNERS NOT FORCED

J. E. BLOOM REPLIES TO CHARGES OF COERCION.

He Denounces Statements Made by Free-Silver Party Leaders as Being Untruthful, and Says They Are Advising Workmen to be Deceitful and Dishonest in Telling Them to Wear McKinley Buttons, but to Vote for Bryan.

J. E. Bloom, Chairman of the Wage-Earners' Patriotic League, has issued an address to workingmen and to the electors of the country. In the address he says in part:

"In the closing days of this campaign, the leaders of our opponents are maliciously spreading official announcements that wage-earners are forced by employers to participate in the honest-money parades of Oct. 31, here and elsewhere. We denounce such statements as being untruthful. We have thousands of enrolled workingmen, who have voluntarily joined our leagues in the vicinity of their homes, at points far from the employers' influence, where, in fact, the employer is totally ignorant of the position taken by the employe. We have advised our members to voluntarily join in the parade, with the trade organization nearest allied to that in which they work.

"The leaders of those advocating free silver are also advising workmen to be deceitful and dishonest, in telling them to wear McKinley buttons, but to vote for Bryan.

"Just as their statements and advice are false in the above particulars, so also are they false to you in all they advocate. We know they are misleading the thousands who propose to vote for 'sixteen to one' through partisanship alone, on account of love for a party flag you may have long followed. We have no charge to fling at such misguided thousands; we would only remind them that in voting for Mr. Bryan (and if they elect him) they are tying a rope of suffering about their necks, which will require the work of generations to undo."

NO COERCION HERE.

Hilson Manufacturing Company's Employes May Vote as They Please.

Since the opening of the present Presidential campaign the Bryan party has been on the lookout for some instance or evidence of coercion or intimidation by some Republican employer that they could make capital out of. No case presented itself until a day or two ago, when they found that two East Side firms, The Hilson Manufacturing Company, cigarmakers, at the corner of First Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, and The William Wicke Company, manufacturers of cigar-boxes and labels, had used pay-envelopes on one side of which was printed:

"Workingmen, vote the Republican ticket. Its success means steady employment, good pay, and prosperous times."

On the reverse side was printed:

"For Congress, Twelfth District, Charles A. Hess."

On the discovery of this the Popocratic managers thought that they had proof of brutal coercion and intimidation.

The fact of the matter is that Max Hilson and Edward Hilson, who compose the Hilson Company, are old-time Democrats. A week ago last Friday while the payroll was being made up they were handed a number of envelopes with the aforesaid printing on them. Some fifty envelopes were yet to be filled out, and these were substituted as a favor to Mr. Hess, who is a friend of theirs. The firm have for years used envelopes furnished by some of the big clothing stores that send out to employers pay envelopes as a means of advertising their wares. They regarded these envelopes in the same light as the others. There was no threat or coercion intended or expressed. Some of these envelopes were sent to the William Wicke Company and were used by them in the same spirit.

At the Hilson establishment an official of the company said: "This idea that we intended to frighten, threaten, or coerce our men is the veriest nonsense. Our people here are as free to vote as they choose as any member of the firm is. In fact, we had no knowledge whatever as to how the men were inclined politically, until the men themselves got up a straw ballot in the shop. I understand the vote stood 225 in favor of McKinley to 25 for Bryan and 10 for Machett. If a man is a good workman, he can go right on with his work, and vote to suit himself, and we will not make even an inquiry as to his political or religious faith."

NO COERCION OF CONDUCTORS.

President Vreeland Brands Published Statement as Buncombe.

The story of an evening paper that employes of the Metropolitan Traction Company are the victims of coercion in the interests of sound money was pronounced pure buncombe by President H. H. Vreeland yesterday.

"An order was issued two weeks ago," said Mr. Vreeland to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "prohibiting the wearing of buttons of any kind by employes on the cars of the company. It was issued as a precaution against the kind of buttons that bear improper inscriptions. As the order was made to include all buttons, it could of course have no political significance. Since the order went into effect none of the men have worn either McKinley or Bryan buttons, or any other kind. The statement published, therefore, that a great many men who intend to vote for Bryan are wearing McKinley buttons is untrue."

HOW EMPLOYES MAY VOTE.

The Old Order of Granting Leaves of Absence Is Revoked.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Dr. Curtis, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday issued an order designed to bring under the immediate discretion of the higher Treasury officials the issuances of leaves of absence to Treasury employes for the purpose of returning to their respective States to vote. Heretofore the method of passing upon the applications for leave of absence has been such that only those applications which received the favorable action of the Chief of the bureau in which the applicant worked ever came before the Secretary for his final approval.

This established a systm of favoritism and discrimination, to remedy which Acting Secretary Curtis yesterday issued an order to the effect that hereafter all applications for leave of absence shall be sent to the Secretary for his final action.

The case which called out the order is said to have arisen in the office of Sixth Auditor George A. Howard of Tennessee, who has gone home to vote for Bryan, leaving instructions, so it is said, that no leaves of absence were to be approved in his bureau. Mr. Logan Carlisle states that the application of the new order is not limited to the Sixth Auditor's bureau, but includes the whole department.

HOLD ELEVEN FOR MURDER.

Brooklyn Police Endeavoring to Clear the Coney Island Mystery.

The police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, Brooklyn, have arrested eleven persons on suspicion of complicity in the murder of Mrs. Charlotte Saunders, the old washerwoman who was found dying in her shanty on the West Meadows, between Gravesend Beach and Coney Island Creek, Wednesday night.

The prisoners are: Mrs. Catherine Reardon, white, who notified the police of Mrs. Saunders's condition; Augustus Reardon, white, seventeen years old; George Greves, white, seventeen years old; Frank Thompson, colored, fifty-three years old; George Thompson, colored, twenty-two years old; Frederick Thompson, colored, nineteen years old; Samuel J. Thompson, colored, twenty-nine years old; Isaac Williams, colored, fifty-nine years old; Mrs. Dinah Williams, colored, fifty-eight years old; Mary Williams, colored, fifty years old, and Mary Ann Powell, colored, twenty-three years old.

Nearly all the prisoners live in the little settlement around Mrs. Saunders's shanty. They were arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice Nostrand, who committed them to Raymond Street Jail for further examination.

The police believe that Frank Thompson knows about the woman's injuries, if he did not inflict them. Their suspicions are strengthened by blood stains found on his overcoat. Thompson's statements are not satisfactory. He is employed in Cropsey & Mitchell's lumber yard at the foot of Bay Thirty-fifth Street, which is about three-quarters of a mile from his home. He says he left his work at 6 o'clock, but he did not reach his home until after seven. On his way home, he says, he met two colored women on the West End Railroad track, and they told him Mrs. Saunders had been murdered. As he was the only man who was known to have passed Mrs. Saunders's shanty within the hour before the discovery of her body, and as his clothes were blood stained, the police suspect him of being the murderer.

The other colored men and women were arrested because, although they live near Mrs. Saunders's shanty, they refused to say whether they knew anything about the case.

Mrs. Reardon owns the shanty in which Mrs. Saunders lived, and charged her rent of $2 per month. Mrs. Saunders was in arrears, and was arranging to move to Coney Island, where she was promised employment and more comfortable quarters. Mrs. Reardon says she found Mrs. Saunders lying on the floor of the shanty, and thought she was intoxicated, but upon examination found that she was a victim of foul play. Mrs. Reardon says she hurried to the house of Mrs. Powell, who sent two colored women to Unionville to notify the police.

Dr. John Ward of Coney Island says Mrs. Saunders was alone when he arrived. He asked her who had struck her, but she whispered:

"I don't know. Let me alone," and then died.

Mrs. Saunders had five wounds, any one of which might have been fatal. One was on the right temple, one over the left eye, another near the centre of the forehead, another on the right cheek, and the fifth in the centre of the face. Near her were a hatchet and a stone stained with blood.

Two discoveries were made last night by the police which strengthen suspicion against Mrs. Reardon. In her yard was found a hatchet which the murdered woman's husband, who was taken to the shanty from the hospital, identified as belonging to his wife. In Mrs. Reardon's pocket was found a five-dollar bill which was stained with blood. Clinging to the bill was some hair of the same color and texture as Mrs. Reardon's hair, and like the tuft of hair found in the dead woman's fingers.

As Mrs. Reardon has said that Mrs. Saunders owed her money for the rent of the shanty, it is suspected that she visited Mrs. Saunders and demanded the money, that there was a quarrel, that the two women came to blows, and that Mrs. Reardon in her fury killed the older woman. Mrs. Reardon does not satisfactorily explain how she came to possess Mrs. Saunders's hatchet nor the stains and hair on the banknote.

BROOKLYN'S FLOATING BRIDGE.

A Big Plant to Handle Railroad Merchandise Is Completed.

The Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company have just completed the largest floating bridge in the world. Secretary John Young of the company said yesterday:

"For the purpose of the proposed railroad business we have divided our property into three sections; the first extending from Fulton Ferry to South Ferry; the second section from South Ferry to Hamilton Ferry, with a float bridge at the foot of Baltic Street, and the third including the Atlantic Basin and neighboring properties, with one float bridge in Atlantic Basin. The first and third sections are now finished and ready for business.

"We have entered into arrangements with most of the railroads having termini in New-York and Jersey City to handle their business on our property. Under these arrangements an empty car can be run down one of our piers, loaded with merchandise direct from the steamer, and the car sent to its destination in the East, West, North, or South without further transfer of the contents. We will also receive at the float bridges loaded cars, run them to our stores or down our piers, and transfer the merchandise directly from the cars into the store or steamship.

"We will establish freight stations at convenient points along our property, by which it will be possible for a manufacturer in Brooklyn having property adjoining or situated at a convenient distance from our railroad to load his manufactured goods directly on the cars and ship them to any place in the United States or Canada without transfer or additional expense, and receive his raw material in the same way.

"These facilities are made possible in Brooklyn by reason of the fact that there is no street between the piers and the warehouses, which enables us to handle the merchandise much easier and without the same danger to life or loss of property."

ITALIANS FOUGHT OFFICERS.

Jersey City Banker and His Wife Opposed an Execution.

Archangelo Scartuorchio runs a saloon and the Banco Genoyese combination in the basement of 391 Fourth Street, Jersey City. Yesterday Under Sheriff John J. Erwin levied on the place to satisfy judgments secured by the Schaeffer and Budweiser Brewing Companies. Mr. Erwin was accompanied by a policeman.

Scatuorchio refused to surrender. He said the place was owned by his brother. Mrs. Scatuorchio went to his aid, and they drove Erwin and the officer out of the place. Six officers were sent to the scene, but in the meantime a number of Italians gathered about the place to defend their savings.

Frank Capoano, President of the Italo-American Republican Club, explained matters, and Scatuorchio sent for his lawyer, John A. Dennin, and he advised the Italian to put the bank's money in the safe, close the saloon, and surrender the keys and the premises to Mr. Erwin. This was done.

Died from Effects of Grip.

Policeman James Keating of the City Hall Station died yesterday morning at his home, 407 East Eighty-fifth Street, from the effects of a severe cold, which he caught while on duty. He was stricken with the grip in January, 1895. About two months later he was on duty at a fire on Eighteenth Street, and was compelled to stand nearly all night in a driving storm of rain and sleet. He became very ill afterward. Keating leaves a wife and two children. He was appointed on the force in January, 1889. The funeral services will be held in the church in Calvary Cemetery at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

DID NOT KNOW ROBBERS

BERTINE AND HIS DAUGHTER FAIL TO IDENTIFY THEM.

Despite Their Failure, However, the Headquarters Police Believe that They Have Caught Three Desperate Criminals—Prisoners Decline to Give Any Information About Themselves—Mr. Bertine Denies Sensational Reports.

Josiah H. Bertine and his fifteen-year-old daughter, Mary, called at Police Headquarters yesterday and attempted to identify the three men arrested Wednesday afternoon as the same would-be robbers who attacked him and fired several shots at him Tuesday evening near his home in Pelham Manor. The three prisoners, who gave their names as Joseph Chambers, Joseph Ferguson, and Joseph Arlington, were placed in line with a number of other prisoners yesterday, and Mr. Bertine and his daughter looked at the men in the line carefully, but failed to pick out the three suspects. Later the three men were seen alone, but neither Mr. Bertine nor his daughter could then identify them. Notwithstanding the failure of Mr. Bertine and his daughter to identify the three men, the police are thoroughly convinced that they have caught three desperate criminals. All of the detectives at Police Headquarters took a look at the prisoners for the purpose of possible identification, but none of the officers was able to identify the men, nor is there any reference to them in the police records.

Prisoners' Names Fictitious.

The prisoners have admitted that the names and addresses given by them at the time of their arrest were fictitious, but they have declined to give any further information about themselves, nor do they seem in the least anxious to prove that they are law-abiding citizens. Capt. O'Brien will try to have some one from Pelham Manor come down and identify the men as having been at that place previous to the attempted robbery. With this end in view, the men were taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning and remanded on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Mr. Bertine was at his place of business at 81 and 83 Fulton Street yesterday afternoon. He wore a small bandage about his neck, which conceals the wound on the left side made by a bullet from a revolver in the hands of one of the robbers. There is a hole in his coat collar, made by another bullet. The only other mementos which Mr. Bertine carries of the attack are two bullets. One is evidently a 44-calibre and was taken from the breast of the horse driven by Mr. Bertine's coachman, John Royal. The other is of 32-calibre and was taken from the back of the seat on which Mr. Bertine and his daughter sat when the attack was made.

Denounced Sensational Statements.

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called on him yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bertine denounced the sensational statements which have been made in connection with the case. "I have no reason at all to suspect that John Royal, my coachman, had anything to do with the attempt to rob and kill me," said Mr. Bertine, "Royal has been in my employ about six weeks, and he came to me well recommended as a reliable and honest young man. While it is true that he jumped out of the buggy and deserted my daughter and myself when the attack was made, he did me a good service in so doing, because he summoned help to my aid, and possibly this saved both of us from death. It was so dark where the attack was made that not one of us was able to get a view of the robbers. I could not even tell whether they were masked or not. I did not hear them say one word, and for that reason I was unable to tell whether the three men at police headquarters are the robbers or not. They may be, but I do not believe it.

"Another sensational feature published in some of the papers is that my daughter, who is deaf and dumb, spoke in the excitement attending the attack. This is absolutely untrue. She has lost the power of speech and hearing, and has not heard or spoken for years. How local police at Pelham are doing all they can to trace the robbers. I believe they are the same who

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. B. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

"AS USUAL"

We advised our clients and the public aright last Sunday.

?

Eight State elections have been held recently. Six of them, Alabama, Oregon, Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida, and Georgia, (52 Electoral votes,) have cast an overwhelming vote for Mr. Bryan's side.

Two States, Vermont and Maine, (10 votes,) were just as pronounced for Mr. McKinley. Query—How is it possible for those six States to have been so deluded, and isn't it just possible there are a few of them left?

We receive advices which point to Mr. Bryan's election. We advise you to have your money ready for bargains. If they don't show up, no loss is incurred by being ready. If the opportunity to buy cheaply does offer, you should be ready for it.

All deposits made with us will be repaid on demand in gold at any hour of the day that safe deposit vaults are open.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
51 AND 53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
859 BROADWAY, NEAR FRANKLIN ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for our daily letter and circular.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title
Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage
Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT.
APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

Central Pacific Stock.

Holders are requested to send their names and addresses and a statement of the amount of their holdings to the undersigned. Circulars containing information of interest to the stockholders will be forwarded.

L. W. MORRISON, 44 Broadway.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
The Akron & Chicago Junction R. R.
First Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
DUE 1936:

The coupons due Nov. 1st, 1896, from the above bonds will be purchased by us at their face value, on and after maturity, until further notice.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nassau and Pine Streets, New-York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.
Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capito Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.
By order of the Board.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, November 4th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 3d, 1896.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, Oct. 30, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the first day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, Oct. 26, 1896.

The annual election for eight Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Nov. 5, 1896, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THURSDAY—P. M.

A squeeze in money killed the market for stocks. Declines were general, but not large. Shorts covered, while some recent buyers liquidated. Money on call rose to 100 per cent. per annum. The closing rate was 6.

⁂

To-day's stock market was dominated largely by a sudden stringency in money rates. As high as 100 per cent. per annum was bid on the Stock Exchange for accommodation subject to lender's call. Wall Street insisted on making a reaction out of the incident. Really, however, it was not the dreadful calamity that current apprehensions represented it.

⁂

It has been amply understood on all sides that funds were sure to work tighter over election. No informed man has anticipated anything else. Every important interest, foreseeing such a probable pinch, prepared to meet it. But in Wall Street, as elsewhere, there are of course plenty of people who are always carelessly behindhand; and for the most part it was upon such belated ones that to-day's penalties fell.

⁂

One or two bids appeared for accommodation on a big scale, but they were exceptional. The bulk of the day's bidding—that which was excited and which rushed up rates—came from quarters where demands were relatively small. Borrowers seeking $5,000, $10,000, or $15,000 made up the crowd that forced the squeeze. They bid up rates on one another. They were caught, scared, and agitated.

⁂

Excited rumors ran round the Street while the interest rate rose. In some quarters there were insinuations of financial and commercial troubles impending. From other sources inuendoes suggested that influential banks were frightened over election prospects into calling every loan that could be reached. Still a different representation had it that Clearing House certificates were ready to come upon the Street. Not a single one of these crowding tales had any foundation whatever.

⁂

The belated bidders for funds, having chiefly their own nervousness to thank for their punishment, could have all been taken care of by the use of a far smaller sum of money than the boosting loan rates suggested. But Wall Street traders in the stock market did not bother to pay attention to anything save that money was soaring up to a point that has not lately been reached.

⁂

To veterans in Wall Street the worry and flurry seemed odd, however, for in those good old times that the Stock Exchange is forever lamenting, nobody ever deemed it a mighty sensation that loan rates were buoyant up to and far above any that to-day were touched. A rate of 100 per cent. per annum is barely more than a quarter of 1 per cent. commission added to ordinary 6 per cent. interest terms. And when Wall Street was in its heyday of prosperity, what was a quarter to the man who was in the swim?

⁂

But any tattered scare-crow is sufficient now a days—so, at least, sometimes it seems—to give Wall Street convulsions. And, therefore, small wonder is due that in the shudder over a passing squeeze in rates we have had liquidation in securities by people whose experiences do not date far enough back to make this current incident seem insignificant.

⁂

Such liquidation served two purposes. One was that it removed from the market the factor that has been considered by many conservative people as a menace to the market—the holding of stocks in large volume by speculators loaded up only to be dumped overboard as soon as the election result is known. This element has been largely reduced by to-day's transactions.

⁂

The other purpose accomplished by the free liquidation has been the provision of an opportunity for belated bears to cover short contracts. This was done on a considerable scale. The short interest is much diminished. Both bulls and bears have done all the "evening-up" that could anywhere have been expected.

⁂

As to the further course of the money market, it is agreed in high banking circles that nothing grave need be apprehended. The banks are in excellent shape. They will take care of worthy customers. Bankers (less mercurial than Stock Exchange traders are) do not permit one day of tight rates to sweep judgment away.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Chicago Gas	¾	Nat. Linseed Oil	1

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Ref.	1⅝	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	1
A., T. & S. F.	½	Minn. Iron	¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅞
Can. Southern	1¼	Mo. Pacific	⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅛	N. J. Central	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	N. Y. Central	1¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅞
Chi. & Northwestern.	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	½
C., R. I. & P.	2¼	N. Pac., all in. pd.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	1
Del. & Hudson	1¾	P. & R., all in. pd.	¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	St. P. & Omaha	½
Erie	⅞	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Gen. Electric	⅞	Texas Pacific	½
Ill. Steel Co.	2⅛	U. S. Cordage pf.	1¾
Laclede Gas	2⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Lake Shore	2¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Manhattan	1⅛	Wabash pf.	½
Met. Traction	1	West. Union Tel.	1
Mexican Central	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 2d con.	1	Northwest. gold R.	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.	1	St. P. 1st, C. & Mo. R. 5s	2
St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.	2½	U. Pac. 1st, 1896	1¾

BONDS DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. gen.	1½	P. & R. 1st pf. inc., all in. pd.	1¼
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1¼	P. & R. 2d pf. in., all in. pd.	1¾
B'way & 7th Av. con.	1	P. & R. gen. 4s, t. r.	1
C. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1½	San. A. & A. P. 4s.	2
H. & St. J. con.	1½	T. & O. C. 1st.	1
Laclede Gas 1st.	2	U. P. ext. sf. 8s	2
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅝	U. S. Cord. 1st t. r.	1½
N. Pacific con.	1	Wis. Cen. 1st t. r.	1½
O. S. L. 6s, t. r.	1		
O. S. L. & N. N. con, t. r.	2½		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was very active. Call loans were made at 10@100 per cent. The last loan was made at 80 per cent.

Time money was at 6 per cent. and a commission for all periods. Commercial paper rates nominally 7 per cent. for indorsements and 7½ per cent. for choice single names.

Clearing House exchanges, $95,396,487; balances, $6,054,841; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $208,774.

Money on call in London 3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market 3¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was quiet and firm. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¼@$4.81⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New-York Central, 1½, to 95; Erie first preferred, 1, to 32½; Illinois Central, ¾, to 95¼; St. Paul, ⅝, to 73½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 46¼; Atchison, ⅝, to 13¾; Erie, ⅜, to 14½, and Reading, ⅛, to 13. Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 58½; Pennsylvania sold at 53¾. British consols declined 3-16, to 108⅛ for money and ¼ to 108⅝ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £82,895 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 50.56 per cent., is now 53.09 per cent., against an advance from 58.07 per cent. to 58.35 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The bank sold £50,000 gold. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 850,000f gold and a decrease of 775,000f silver.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s, 1907, declined ½; the 4s, 1925, ½, and the 5s ¼. The sales were $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106⅞; $1,000 do, coupon, at 107½, and $30,500 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117@117⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	93	
4s, r., 1907	106½	107
4s, c., 1907	107½	108¼
4s, r., 1925	115½	116¼
4s, c., 1925	116½	117¼
5s, r., 1904	110	111
5s, c., 1904	111	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	--
Currency 6s, 1898	103	--
Currency 6s, 1897	101	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	--

ADVANCES—STEADY ADVANCES.

Mr. Henry Amy of the banking house of H. Amy & Co. said yesterday, in discussing the outlook for the stock market:

"As soon as this election is over, I think we shall have a great boom in prices. It may not all come in a day—in fact, I think that after the first advance we shall see a reaction; but that it will come, and that it will be far-reaching, I am firmly convinced.

"When McKinley's victory is won, and when confidence is again restored, all of this hoarded money will be released. All of the people who have held back and refused to make use of their capital will bring it out and seek investment for it. All of the nervous and timid ones will rush to put their hoardings into securities and business ventures. The importance of the release of the great quantity of money now hoarded can hardly be estimated.

"Another important and powerful factor will be the willingness of foreign capital to come to America for investment. As soon as Europe knows that our danger is over, her money will flow toward America. There is plenty of money across the ocean—more than can be used. And it will come here to be invested not only in our stocks and bonds and securities, but in new enterprises that will spring up as the prosperity of the country becomes more and more apparent.

"With the election over, people will turn their attention from politics and from the silver lunacy and begin to think of the real condition of affairs in this country. They will begin to think of all the great influences that are uniting to give us an era of improvement and prosperity. They will begin to realize the meaning of our produce exports and our gold imports. And, as they consider these things, their confidence will be strengthened and their belief in the future become fixed. This is the feeling that is needed. This is the confidence that is necessary for a great revival in business.

"Between now and the election—only a few more days—the course of the market is impossible to predict. It will depend on the money market, the political news, and the attitude of the professional traders. But after that we must have advances—steady advances.

"How far the improvement coming from McKinley's election will extend will be dependent on the majority with which the people rebuke the Bryan doctrines. If it be a close election, and if the result gives grounds for expecting to have the whole trouble over again in four years, the benefits will not be very great. But if this Socialism is given a deathblow, as I think it will be, then we will have confidence restored both at home and abroad, and we will enter upon what I think will prove to be a long era of prosperity."

CONFIDENT OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Henry Hess of the Stock Exchange house of Hess Brothers & Co. said yesterday, in talking over stock market conditions:

"I feel most hopeful as to the future of the market. Between now and the election no one can tell how things will go. The market is in the hands of the manipulators, and on them will depend its course for the next two or three days. It will simply be a fight between the professional traders, and those on the bull side will have the assistance of the daily increasing outside interest. The money market is, I think, also manipulated. Actual conditions will have no effect until after Tuesday.

"Then I expect to see the improvement begin. It may not be rapid or immediate. I should not be surprised to see a reaction after the election, for I think there has been a great deal of discounting done. I think much of the recent strength of the market is attributable to this anticipating the outcome and buying stocks. This is going to produce some profit taking and a probable decline. But, beyond doubt, we shall see the period of advancing prices begin with the sound-money victory next Tuesday.

"We must have an advancing market. Every influence is bearing that way. Look at the general conditions. Look at the export movement of our produce that has brought millions of dollars to the farmers. Look at the importation of foreign gold. Look at the money that is locked up and taken from business channels that will be released and invested. All of these things and a score of others will contribute to the impulse given to business. And the index of America's business is Wall Street.

"This money stringency is not so very strange when one considers the conditions prevailing. We have had a general uneasiness and uncertainty among people that has caused them to draw their money from banks and from their investments and lock it up in one way or another. This has compelled the banks to restrict their loans. The uncertainty has also affected them. They did not know when their depositors would make further demands upon them, and they were compelled to keep close to the shore. Besides this, the money which every year is sent to the West and South to move the crops and which usually has all returned by the 1st of October has been held this year by the country banks, who have been also desirous of keeping themselves in a strong position.

"This money will come back as soon as the election is over. The hoarded gold will all come out. Banks will feel confident and will again extend their credits. I expect to see money loaning at 2 per cent. or lower very soon after the election.

"I think everything is all right. After the 1st of the year we will see the business revival and the generally improved conditions that will result from the election of McKinley. We will see the whole situation cleared, and the country well on its way to prosperity."

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Mr. Thomas H. Bolmer of Prince & Whiteley said yesterday concerning the stock market:

"We are having a natural reaction that is being aided by stringency in the money market. There is no cause for alarm—no reason for any one to become frightened. We have had in Wall Street periods when the money market was like this for some time. We shall probably see it this way again in the future.

"There is a wave of apprehension sweeping over Wall Street just now, and the financial institutions cannot give much relief because of their duty toward their depositors. But I do not think there should be any great alarm, for I do not see any grounds for it.

"We may see money still higher and prices still lower in the few days remaining before the election. But I also think that in that time you will see a rush to buy stocks and an advance in their price. I do not believe there will be any people short of stocks over the election, and I do think that there is somewhat of a short interest just at the present time that will be covered before Tuesday. There will be discounting also that will add to the buying.

"The reaction that we have had has been really beneficial and healthy. It has resulted in a shaking out of the weak holders, and leaves stocks in strong hands. And if we meet the election with prices down from their recent high level, it will be far better than having them at the top, where they would be at the mercy of the profit-takers.

"As to the course of the market after the election, I believe, as every one else does—we will see advances and steady improvement. McKinley's election can have no other effect. We have been awaiting a restoration of confidence, a settlement of the silver question, and a business revival. We will get all of these if McKinley is elected, as we all think he will be. We will have the hoarded money released and all timidity overcome. To these influences there can be but one result."

NO REASON FOR DISTRUST.

Mr. Reginald Henshaw Ward of the Stock Exchange house of Clark, Ward & Co., wrote to customers last night:

"The coming defeat of the Chicago platform by a sweeping majority will do more to establish confidence and create prosperity than anything that has occurred in this country for years. And with confidence restored in the integrity of the Nation, and knowledge that our gold standard is to be maintained, we will enjoy the greatest business revival that we have had since 1879.

"At present prices stocks appear to me to be great bargains. After the election, I look to see a continuously improving market, and I believe we shall have a better condition of affairs than we dare even hope for now.

"As to the flurry in the money market's rates, I see nothing so grave as to occasion any alarm. Nervous brokers bid against one another, and thus squeezed rates higher than we have lately seen them. But while the rates for funds quoted on small loans to-day were high enough to scare many people into selling stocks, they were not high enough to frighten experienced brokers who know nothing better than that in the most prosperous times Wall Street ever had rates like those of to-day were relatively small.

"From high authorities in the New-York banking world, I know that the situation is not considered grave, much less critical. Generally, bankers regard to-day's squeeze as something of a scoop only. Clearing House certificates will not have to be issued. The leading banks of the city will relieve the situation in a better way than that—and I do not see any occasion for nervousness on the money market's account whatever. The people who in the early future will have cause to worry most are the people who have to-day shaken out stocks which are sure to cost them more money when they prepare to buy them back."

TRAFFIC IS RUSHING.

Says the Chicago Tribune:

"East-bound roads from Chicago feel elated over the large increase in through shipments last week. While none of them are yet complaining of a shortage in cars, they expect within the next two weeks to be taxed to their utmost capacity in handling the business.

"Lake navigation will be closed practically in about two weeks, and all shipments for export and for local consumption in the East will have to go by the all-rail lines then.

"Considering the lateness of the season the lake lines from Chicago to the East did an exceedingly large business last week. They took out 122,292 tons of freight, mostly grain. For the week previous the total lake shipments amounted to 160,633. Never before have the lake lines done such a large business at the fag end of the season, and it indicates a busy time for the railroads after navigation has come to an end.

"Total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the ten eastbound roads last week amounted to 58,764 tons, against 48,833 tons for the week previous, and 63,561 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 3,943 tons, against 5,548 tons last year; grain, 39,747 tons, against 46,471 tons; provisions, 15,072 tons, against 11,542 tons.

"The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 12.6; Big Four, 6.2; Chicago and Erie, 11.8; Grand Trunk, 12.7; Lake Shore, 10.1; Michigan Central, 12.1; Nickel Plate, 10.4; Pan-Handle, 8.9; Fort Wayne, 7.6; Wabash, 7.6."

WALL STREET TALK.

Some letters and dispatches sent out of town by brokers last night suggested that Clearing House certificates are to be issued.

They will not be.
They are not needed.
This is official.

⁂

Chicago Gas stock's friends are in high spirits over the decision of the courts that stock juggling litigation cannot prevent the payment of dividends that are earned.

⁂

One Wall Street firm has European orders to buy stocks (15,000 shares) next Wednesday, "when repudiation is out of the way." The foreign banker transmitting this order writes: "We expect cable advices of total purchased before noon Wednesday."

⁂

Mr. C. P. Huntington is quoted by a Wall Street friend as saying that "during the next ten years the United States will have more prosperity than any of us have ever dreamed of."

⁂

Says George J. Gould: "On all sides preparation has been made for an extension of business, and we will have good times return to stay."

⁂

The General Electric Company has $2,000,000 of contracts in sight, "as soon as McKinley is elected." With other similarly big interests similar conditions exist.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Oct. 29, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
147	150	25	Adams Express	147½	147½	147½	147½	....
13⅛	14½	10	Am. Cotton Oil	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	....
55⅝	57	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	55½	55⅞	55½	55⅞	....
110	112	28	Am. Express	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	....
6	6½	420	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
15½	16⅝	10	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	....
111⅞	111½	45,555	Am. Sugar Refs.	112⅝	112⅝	110⅝	111¼	—1⅝
98	99½	583	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	....
..	91½	19	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	....
73⅝	74	4,510	Am. Tobacco	74¼	74½	73½	73⅞	— ⅛
97	..	10	Am. Tobacco pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	....
7	8½	5	Ann Arbor	8½	8½	8½	8½	....
19	21	10	Ann Arbor pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	....
13⅛	13¼	3,215	At., T. & S.F., all in. pd.	13⅝	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
21	21⅜	3,230	At., T. & S. F. pf.	21½	21⅝	21	21¼	— ⅝
8½	9½	200	Bay State Gas	9	9	9	9	....
19¼	19¾	172	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
45	45½	220	Canada Southern	45¾	45¾	45	45	—1¼
14¾	15	1,520	Chesapeake & Ohio	15¼	15½	15	15	— ⅛
72¾	73	21,750	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73¾	74⅜	72⅝	73	—1⅜
68	68½	12,790	Chicago Gas	67¾	69⅜	67¼	68½	+ ¾
69½	69⅝	25,235	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	71⅛	71½	69⅝	69½	—2
122½	..	163	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	122	122	122	122	—2½
99½	100	1,373	Chi. & Northw.	100⅜	100⅜	99¾	100⅛	— ⅛
62¼	62¾	4,967	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	64¼	64¼	62½	62½	—2¼
26½	27¼	730	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	27	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
16¾	17	960	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17½	17½	16½	16⅞	—1
..	..	660	Del. & Hudson	123¼	123¼	122	122	—1¾
153	155	50	Del., Lac. & West.	155	155	155	155	....
41¼	42	400	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	41½	41½	41	41	—1½
93	95	70	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	....
13⅜	14½	225	Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
32¼	32¾	100	Erie 1st pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	—1½
27	27⅛	2,352	General Electric	27½	27⅜	27	27	—1⅛
43	45	505	Illinois Steel Co.	44⅜	44⅜	43	43	—2⅛
7¾	8¼	200	Iowa Central	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
22	22½	1,300	Laclede Gas	23	23¼	22½	23⅛	—2⅜
144½	146	285	Lake Shore	146½	146½	144¾	144¾	—2¼
57	60	150	Long Island	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ¼
43¾	43⅞	10,311	Louis. & Nash.	44⅞	45⅛	43¾	43¾	—1⅝
1	1¼	175	L., N. A. & Chi.	1	1	1	1	....
2	3	225	L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	2	2½	2	2½	....
90½	91	7,090	Manhattan Con.	91½	91½	90⅜	91	—1⅛
99	100½	516	Metropolitan Traction	100	100	99½	99½	—1
7¾	9	100	Mexican Central	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅝
70	75	168	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	—1
58	61	200	Minn. Iron	59	"9	58½	58½	— ⅜
23⅛	..	2,342	Mo., K. & T. pf.	24¼	24½	23⅝	23¾	—1⅞
20	20¼	1,180	Mo. Pacific	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	— ⅝
17	19½	10	Mobile & Ohio	18	18	18	18	....
85½	86½	105	National Lead Co. pf.	86½	86¼	86½	86⅞	....
15	18	100	Nat. Linseed Oil	16	16	16	16	+1
100	103	605	N. J. Central	104	104	102⅞	103	—1
91½	92½	673	N. Y. Central	93	93	92½	92¼	—1¼
172	175	9	N. Y., N. H. & H.	174	174	174	174	....
12	12¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
23	23¾	100	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ½
14½	15	20	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	15½	15½	15½	15½	....
4⅝	5	155	North American	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
13½	14	850	N. P., all in. pd.	14⅛	14⅛	13½	13½	— ½
20⅝	20½	800	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	—1
13½	13⅝	130	Ontario & Western	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
20¼	20¾	1,090	Pacific Mail	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	— ⅛
..	..	50	Pennsylvania	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	....
24⅜	24½	17,200	P. & R., all in. pd.	25½	25½	24¼	24½	— ¾
44	49	22	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	....
148	150	571	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	151	151	151	151	—1
9	9½	210	St. L. Southw. pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
39⅞	40¼	610	St. P. & Omaha	40	40¼	40	40¼	— ½
8	8⅜	2,624	Southern Railway	8⅜	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅜
23⅞	24⅛	4,230	Southern Railway pf.	24½	24⅝	24	24	— ⅞
22½	23	4,927	Tenn. Coal & Iron	22½	23⅛	22¼	22⅝	— ½
7½	7¾	300	Texas Pacific	8	8⅛	7½	7½	— ½
7⅝	7¾	4,640	Union Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
4¼	4⅜	1,155	U. S. Cordage	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
8¼	9½	175	U. S. Cordage pf.	8	8	8	8	—1¾
16½	19	30	U. S. Cordage gtd.	18½	18½	18½	18½	....
40	45	15	U. S. Express	43	43	42	42	....
8¾	9¼	460	U. S. Leather	9⅛	9¼	9	9	— ¼
60⅜	61	3,087	U. S. Leather pf.	60¾	61¼	60¼	60⅝	— ⅞
19	19¾	320	U. S. Rubber	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	—1
68½	69½	470	U. S. Rubber pf.	70	70	69¾	69¾	— ¾
6½	6¾	110	Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	1,140	Wabash pf.	15¼	15⅜	14¾	14¾	— ½
83⅞	83¾	3,733	W. U. Tel.	84⅜	84⅞	83⅜	83⅜	—1
5⅞	6⅛	2,740	Wheel & L. E.	6⅛	6⅜	5⅞	6	— ¼
1⅞	2	100	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	— ¼
Sales		219,565						

Silver.

65	65½	15,000	Bullion certificates	65½	65½	65	65½	+ ½

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	Ed Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	Phil & Reading 2d pf inc Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
4,000 64¾	10,000 106¾	20,000 31
1,000 64½	Erie gen. lien 3-4s	5,000 31¼
At., T. & S F gen 4s	5,000 60	9,000 30½
2,000 74	G, H & S'n An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	5,000 30¾
3,000 74⅛	11,000 90¾	35,000 31
18,000 74	Gen Elec Co deb 5s	5,000 30⅝
2,000 73⅞	1,000 90	3d pf Inc Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
14,000 73½	6,000 91	10,000 28¾
5,000 73	H & Tex Cen 1st 5s	14,000c 29
1,000 73¼	1,000 105½	10,000 29
Adjustment 4s	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	16,000 29¼
5,000 37⅝	11,000 94	Phil & Read gen 4s Tr Co certfs, assented
1,000 37½	Kan Pac 1st con Tr Co certfs	2,000 75¾
5,000 37⅝	1,000 67	10,000 75⅝
6,000 37⅝	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	10,000 75½
5,000 37⅝	1,000 91	7,000 75⅝
1,000 37¾	L E & West 2d 5s	10,000 75½
2,000 37⅝	1,000 99	5,000 75⅝
5,000 37⅝	Lex

of the money market here, augmented by the high rates in New-York, was the cause of the depression, as there was an entire absence of any unfavorable news. In the traction stocks the closing prices were at declines of 1½ in Metropolitan, ½ in Philadelphia, ¼ in Union and Indianapolis, and ⅛ in Baltimore. The specialties were dull and neglected until the last hour, when Pennsylvania Heat stocks were pressed for sale, the common declining 1 point, to 12¾, and the preferred 1½, to 20. Welsbach sold at 44, a decline of ¼. Pennsylvania Steel preferred was advanced 3½ per cent. to 68½. There were no sales all day in Storage Battery stocks, and other issues were unchanged. The balance of the list closed unsettled at declines of ¼ in Lehigh Valley and ½ in Pennsylvania Railroad. Money was 6 per cent.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. 3d Asked.	Wednesday. 3d Asked.
Baltimore Traction	17¼	17½ 17⅝ 17⅝
Cambria	39¼	39⅝ 39½ 39¾
Choctaw	6½	6¾ 6¾ 7
Con. Traction stock	..	22 .. 22
Electric Storage	27	28 27½ 28
Electric Storage pf	29	31 29 31
Electro Pneumatic	..	½ .. ½
Hestonville	45	49 .. 49½
Hestonville pf	56	.. 56 ..
Hunt. & B. T.	23¼	.. 23¼ ..
Hunt. & B. T. pf	49	49¼ .. 50
Indianapolis	14¾	15 14¾ 15
Ins. Co. of N. America	20½	21 .. ..
Lehigh Navigation	42	.. 42 ..
Lehigh Valley	29½	30 29¾ 30
Metropolitan Traction	99	100 101 101¼
Northern Central	..	65 .. 65
Northern Pacific	13⅜	13⅞ 14 14⅜
Northern Pacific pf	20	20½ 21¼ 21½
Pennsylvania	51⅞	52 52⅜ 52½
Penn. L. H. & Power	12¾	13 13¾ 14
Penn. L. H. & Power pf	20	20¾ 21 21¼
Pennsylvania Steel	30	.. 30 ..
Penn. Steel pf	58	.. 55 58
Philadelphia Traction	64¼	64¾ 64¾ 64⅞
Reading	12 5-16	12⅜ 12 11-16
Rochester Railway	15½	17 15½ 17
Union Traction	10¾	10⅝ 10½ 10⅝
United Cos. of N. J	236	237 236½ ..
United Gas Imp.	67¼	68 68 68¼
W. N. Y. & Penn	2⅝	3 2⅝ 2⅞
Welsbach	43	44 44 45
Welsbach of Canada	1⅝	1¾ 1¾ 1¾
Welsbach Commercial	19¼	.. 19 ..
Welsbach Comm'l pf	63	.. 63 ..

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	..	80	..	80
N. J. Con. 5s	82½	..	82½	..
Newark Pass. 5s	102½	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
People's Traction 5s	..	94	..	94
Union Trac. 4 per cent	67½	67⅝	67⅝	68

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Revised Daily for The New-York Times by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	105	..
American Bank Note	40½	42¼
American Surety Company	180	195
American Typefounders' Company	30	34
Atlantic Mutual 9 scrip	104	105½
Atlantic trust (new)	170	180
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	150	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	100	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	160	163
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	4	6
Brooklyn, Queens C. & Sub. 5s	95	99
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	100	107
‡Buffalo Railway stock	69½	72½
Celluloid Company stock	55	62
*Central & South American Telegraph	115	117½
Central Cross-Town	198	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	180
Central Trust Company	1020	1035
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	140	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	35
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	14	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	14	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	65	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99	..
Continental Trust	168	175
‡Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	63
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	94½	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	163	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	110	112
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	99	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	94½	96
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	335
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y	190	195
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	740	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	82
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	82	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	54	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	54	..
Fourth National Bank	162	167
Gallatin National Bank	290	310
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106	110
Grand Rapids Gas stock	56½	60
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	87	89
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	..	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	71½	74½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2½	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	25
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	39½	41
‡Hoboken Ferry Co. 5s	88½	90¼
Hudson River Telephone stock	51	..
Importers' & Traders' National Bank	515	530
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	124	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	106
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph	102	..
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Kings County Traction	38	41
Knickerbocker Trust Company	182	190
Lafayette Gas stock	80	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	83½	..
Lawyers' Surety Company	97	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	..	20
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	103
Lorillard Company pf	100	103
Louisville, N. A. & C. & I. 6s	100	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock	9	13
‡Madison Square Garden 2d	..	72
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	142	152
Mechanics' National Bank	200	210
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Trust 5s	107	108
Metropolitan Trust Company	298	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	10	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf	51½	53½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	65	70
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	220	225
National Citizens' Bank	120	135
National Bank of Commerce	195	200
National Shoe & Leather Bank	90	96
National Wall Paper stock	80	..
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	⅝	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	35	36½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	60	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	99½	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols. 87		89½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	118	122
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	114	114½
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	40	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company	114	114½
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	99	102
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	1045
New-York Security & Trust	285	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	103	109
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	110
†North Hudson County R. R. 5s	106	..
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	75	80
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	70
Pennsylvania Coal	328	331
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. R. R.	158	162
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	9	11
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	118	123
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	79½	81½
Pratt & Whitney	..	10
†Pratt & Whitney pf	..	74
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	46½
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	..	83
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	63	75
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	184	194
Southern Pacific Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	54	56½
Standard Gas	..	83
Standard Gas pf	104½	106½
†Standard Gas 1st	109	..
Standard Oil Trust	238	240
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	86	92
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	48
Third Avenue R. R.	..	163
Title Guarantee & Trust	270	280
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	..	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	80	..
Trenton Potteries	5½	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	30	40
Trow Directory pf	30	..
Union Ferry stock	62	65
†Union Ferry 5s	..	103
†Union Railway 1st 5s	101	104
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	100	103
Union Trust	800	..
Union Typewriter	..	10
Union Typewriter 1st pf	82	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf	65	..
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co	..	205
United States Trust	1045	1060
Wagner Car Company	140½	..
Washington Trust Company	..	100
Western Gas Company	58	61
‡Western Gas Company bonds	88	92
Worcester Traction	16	18
Worcester Traction pf	88	90
Worthington Pump pf	70	75

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
CANADIAN PACIFIC for September—			
Gross earnings	1,826,680	1,820,398	1,776,058
Op. expenses	1,068,352	1,075,853	1,102,852
Net earnings	758,328	744,545	673,206
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	5,517,740	5,039,305	4,949,219
Op. expenses	3,245,316	3,089,356	3,225,489
Net earnings	2,272,424	1,949,949	1,723,730
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	14,669,593	12,597,040	13,066,988
Op. expenses	9,293,262	8,108,228	9,078,028
Net earnings	5,376,331	4,448,812	4,006,960
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	637	637	637
3d week Oct	$49,485	$55,075	$49,894
From July 1	759,710	794,495	831,233
From Jan. 1	2,088,868	1,998,820	1,937,809
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	362	265	265
3d week Oct	$24,604	$14,609	$13,338
From July 1	331,084	173,552	....
From Jan. 1	657,091	388,295	342,848
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for September—			
Gross earnings	3,164,540	3,309,527	3,055,535
Op. expenses	1,749,885	1,832,329	2,721,292
Net earnings	1,389,064	1,477,198	1,334,243
Charges	880,000	872,955	....
Surplus	489,064	604,244	....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	9,032,167	9,193,440	8,723,417
Op. expenses	5,368,529	5,506,782	5,128,298
Net earnings	3,663,638	3,686,658	3,595,119
Charges	2,640,000	2,518,862	....
Surplus	1,023,638	1,167,796	....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	24,620,284	23,864,325	24,682,272
Op. expenses	15,963,567	15,482,683	15,616,880
Net earnings	8,662,717	8,381,672	9,065,392
Charges	7,920,000	7,856,590	....
Surplus	742,717	525,082	....
PATERSON RAILWAY for September—			
Gross earnings	26,639	30,476	23,013
Op. expenses	16,245	15,365	13,252
Net earnings	10,394	15,111	9,761
For nine months ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	245,489	222,882	182,060
Op. expenses	142,424	128,636	118,748
Net earnings	103,065	94,246	63,912
SCRANTON TRACTION for September—			
Gross earnings	31,588	28,990	23,218
Op. expenses	18,158	12,417	14,387
Net earnings	13,430	16,572	8,831
For the three months ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	86,561	86,248	71,847
Op. expenses	53,886	39,736	42,203
Net earnings	32,674	46,511	29,444
Fixed charges	33,538	....	....
Surplus	9,136	....	....

Newburg Electric, including leased and operated lines, reports for quarter ended Sept. 30 a surplus after charges of $9,848 against $14,907 same time last year. Cash on hand $76 and a profit and loss surplus of $9,939.

Railroad Commissioner Billings reports that in August the railroad earnings in Michigan were $2,545,883, as against $2,620,443 in August last year. Up to Sept. 1 the aggregate earnings were $19,201,865 as compared with $18,543,544 for same period last year. The per cent. of increase for eight months was 3.42.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Redmond, Kerr & Co. have compiled a pamphlet containing comparative tables of the range of prices and yield upon investment of bonds and stocks dealt in upon the Stock Exchange. The tables show quotations for Government bonds, railway and miscellaneous securities for the nine months ending Oct. 1; also, the last recorded prices, and what investments at those figures would yield approximately. For the purpose of comparison and as a further guide to investors the range of prices for each security for 1893 and 1895 is also given.

—The Lincoln National Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable Nov. 2.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The features of today's market were the number of small sals of home railways. Prices gave way all around, Boston and Albany losing a point, to 205, Boston and Maine 1½, to 258½; Fitchburg preferred lost ½, but regained it later, closing at 91. New-Haven declined ¾, to 173¼. Old Colony, however, was steady at 178, and Boston and Lowell at 204, while Boston and Providence advanced 1, to 257. Boston and Montana was active, losing 1¾, to 80⅝, but recovering to 81¾. Old Dominion declined ¾, to 15, closing highest at 15¼. Tamarack was steady at 88, and Atlantic at 18. There was one sale of Merced Gold Mining at 6½, ½ below the last sale made several days ago. Bay State Gas lost fractionally to 4 7-16. Mexican was down ¼ to 8, with the bonds off 1, to 64. Bay State Gas first 5s gained ¼, to 70¼, and the seconds lost 2, to 53. Neither, however, was active. Bell Telephone lost ½, to 204. Copper in London declined ⅛, to 47¾, for spot and 48¼ for futures. At the Clearing House money ranged from 3 to 5 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	..	..	22
Boston	3⅜	..	3⅝	..
Boston W. P.	25	60	..	60
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3¾	4	3½	..
West End	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	204	204½	204½	205
Erie	61¾	62½	62	63
Mexican	65	75	65	75
New-England	93	..	93	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	8	..	8	8½
General Electric pf	63	65	63	65
Illinois Steel	43	44½	45	46
Lamson Store Service	18	..	18½	..
Reece Button Hole	19	19½	19	19½
Westinghouse Electric	24	26	24	25
Westinghouse Elec. pf	49	50	49	50
Bay State Gas	4⅜	4 7-16	4½	4⅝

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	206	..	205	206
Boston & Lowell	203½	204	203½	204
Boston & Maine	158½	159	159	160
Cent. Mass. pf	55	..	55	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	95	96	95	96
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	99½	100	99	100
Fitchburg pf	90½	..	90½	..
N. Y. N. H. & H.	..	..	174	175
N. Y. & N. E. pf	60	..	60	..
Old Colony	..	179	178	..
West End	65½	67	67	67¾
West End pf	89	90	89½	90

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	50	100	50	100
Atlantic	17¾	18¼	17¾	18
Boston & Montana	81½	82	82½	82¾
Butte & Boston	1¾	2	1½	2⅛
Cal. & Hecla	312	315	312	315
Franklin	9	..	9	..
Gold Coin	2¾	3	2⅝	3
Kearsarge	11⅝	..	11⅝	12
Mexican	..	..	6⅝	7½
Osceola	25	26	25½	26½
Pioneer	5¾	6	5¾	6⅛
Quincy	113	114	113	114
Tamarack	86	85	88	89
Trimountain	12	..	12	..
Wolverine	7	7¼	7	7½

*BONDS.

B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	111	..	111	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	..	..	106	..
East. 1st 6s	..	..	119	..
Mex. C. con. 4s	64	66	64½	65
Mex. C. 1st inc.	..	16½	13½	16
Mex. C. 2d inc.	..	8	..	8
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	70¾	..	65½	71
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	53	..	55

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Elect	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 29th day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$109,975,738
Gold bullion	47,448,931
Total	$157,424,670
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,267,719
Balance	*$119,156,951
Standard silver dollars	$370,370,264
Silver bullion	753,776
Total	$371,133,040
Net outstanding silver certificates	357,058,106
Balance	14,074,934
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$11,030,385
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	112,819,895
Total	$123,850,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	123,350,280
United States notes	91,086,801
Net outstanding currency certificates	35,300,000
Balance	55,786,801
Treasury notes of 1890	$38,247,248
National bank notes	12,946,619
Fractional silver coin	14,643,335
Fractional currency	55
Minor coin	1,224,424
Deposits in National banks	16,339,767
Bonds and interest paid	5,832,320
Total	$89,233,770
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,077,068
Outstanding checks and drafts	2,991,821
Disbursing officers' balances	24,709,232
Post Office Department account	2,927,297
Miscellaneous items	1,823,045
Total	$41,529,065
Balance	47,704,705
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$236,728,892

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$383,447	$10,185,747	$46,046,689
Internal revenue	547,824	12,878,096	50,821,103
Miscellaneous	37,896	1,745,373	7,116,974
Total	$969,368	$24,309,217	$103,484,768

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$1,038,000	$9,669,000	$39,892,585
War	97,000	4,000,000	18,586,043
Navy	90,000	3,192,000	12,304,443
Indians	16,000	634,000	4,027,514
Pensions	204,000	9,748,000	46,730,790
Interest	18,000	5,264,000	15,335,003
Total	$1,463,000	$32,507,000	$136,876,079
Excess of expenditures over receipts	$493,631	$8,197,782	$33,391,911

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$75,050	$536,500
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	....	460,688	2,175,392

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes. (Since 1879)	(Since 1890)	Total.
To date	$464,794,922	$84,730,139	$549,525,061	
This fiscal year	39,509,591	4,691,829	44,197,780	
This month	7,775,869	1,651,617	9,427,486	
This day	431,678	69,195	500,873	

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $547,824; from customs, $383,647, and miscellaneous, $38,896.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $384,776.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.12	.12
Belcher	.54	.52
Best & Belcher	.94	.97
Bodie Consolidated	.58	.57
Bulwer	.44	.44
Challar	*2.00	1.95
Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.75	1.80
Crown Point	.45	.44
Gould & Curry	.75	.75
Hale & Norcross	1.35	1.35
Mexican	.44	.41
Mono	.16	..
Ophir	1.25	1.25
Potosi	.76	.56
Savage	.45	.49
Sierra Nevada	.66	.66
Union Consolidated	.54	.55
Utah	.12	.12
Yellow Jacket	.50	.48

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 29.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alamo	.04¾	.04¾
Anaconda	.74	.71½
Argentum	.52	.51½
Blue Bell	.06¼	.07
Consolidated	.13	.13
Elkton	1.55	1.50
Gibson	.45	.45
Golden Fleece	1.00	1.02
Isabella	.43¼	.42½
Jefferson	.11	.13
Rosa	.16	.15½
Pharmacist	.14	.13¼
Portland	1.43	1.45
Elkton	.29½	.29
Work	.08¾	.08½

ACCUSED OF WIFE MURDER.

Story of the Highwaymen Near Norristown Doubted.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Oct. 29.—A murder was committed in Montgomery County early last evening in a public road in Upper Merion Township, near Bridgeport. Mrs. Emma Kaiser, the young wife of Charles O. Kaiser, Jr., was shot down as she rode along with her husband, who an hour later was receiving the condolences of friends, but who to-day stands accused of the crime.

The first information of the tragedy was received when Kaiser drove into Bridgeport with the body of his wife beside him. The only witness of the crime was the alleged murderer himself, and the only details to be had were gleaned from him first by Frank S. Mancil of the Farmers' Hotel, and later by the police.

Mr. Mancil, accompanied by his daughter, was driving to Norristown, and when he reached a point on the road skirting William P. David's farm, near the Trenton cut-off railroad, he saw Kaiser circling wildly about in the road shouting "murder!" "help!" In a carriage standing in the road lay Mrs. Kaiser, dead. Alighting from his vehicle, Mr. Mancil listened to Kaiser's story of a highway robbery and the shooting of himself and wife. Kaiser appeared to be frenzied with agony, and Mr. Mancil suggested that probably the woman was only unconscious, and that the best thing to do was to drive to the office of a physician. Kaiser was finally persuaded to drive ahead of Mr. Mancil's team to the office of Dr. Mann, in Bridgeport.

Kaiser propped the body against the carriage curtain, the blood streaming from the wound and clotting on his coat. The body was carried into the office, and when it was placed on the floor, exposing a ghastly wound in the left temple, Kaiser fainted twice.

Kaiser said that his wife was shot as she was drawing her watch chain over her head to hand it to the bandit, and that he raised his arm and received a bullet near the shoulder that was intended for his head.

The police doubted the story, and began an investigation, and this morning Chief of Police Rodenbaugh, Coroner Kurz, and Mr. Mancil recovered the alleged stolen articles.

From inmates of the boarding house where the couple lived, it was learned that Kaiser and his wife carried a joint insurance of $10,000 on their lives, the policies being so written that the death of either would make the other the beneficiary, and that several weeks ago Kaiser and his wife each executed a will, each making the other executor and sole legatee. Kaiser is twenty-four years old, and his wife was thirty-two.

The couple came here from Lancaster on June 1, having previously lived in Altoona. Mrs. Kaiser's maiden name was Emma P. Rule, her father being George Rule of Penn Village, Lancaster County. The officers this morning found the alleged stolen articles secreted along a fence near the scene of the shooting. A man's gold watch and a revolver, with two empty chambers, and a purse containing $5 and supposed to have belonged to Mrs. Kaiser were found.

Kaiser is at his boarding house in the custody of a detective.

BONDS FOR THE ARMENIANS.

To be Allowed to Land on Giving Security in $100.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Treasury Department to-day instructed Dr. Senner, Commissioner at New-York, to land 253 Armenians on their giving bond in $100 each. These Armenians had been detained as likely to become public charges.

Word was received at Ellis Island yesterday from Washington that bonds would be required in the cases of the detained Armenians. Mr. Hagop Bogigian, an Armenian merchant of Boston, has agreed to give bond to the extent of $65,000, and will be represented by Mrs. Fessenden of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Dr. Louis Klopz, of The Christian Herald, and the Salvation Army, through Commissioner Booth-Tucker, also agreed to furnish some of the bonds.

Dangerous to Navigation.

The British steamer Grangense, Capt. Spadding, arrived yesterday morning from Manaos. Her Captain reports that on Oct. 27, in latitude 33.35 north, longitude 70.20 west, he passed the derelict bark Isabella Balcom, which was abandoned last month in latitude 32 north, longitude 67 west, her crew being picked up by the brig Cameo and landed at Macoris. Capt. Spadding reports that all of the masts of the Balcom had gone by the board and her decks were awash. She is a dangerous obstruction to navigation. The Balcom was bound from New-York for Nuevitas.

Recorder Bonds Sold at Auction.

William Kennelly sold at the Broadway Real Estate Salesroom yesterday, by order of Masten & Nicholls, attorneys, fifteen one-thousand-dollar 5 per cent. bonds of the New-York Recorder Company, numbered 31 to 45 inclusive. They had been deposited with the Chicago National Bank as security for a loan. Only one bid was made, and the bonds were sold to a representative of the bank for $500.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.30¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22½
Cotton, middling	7 15-16
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10⅞
Minnesota patent flour	$4.35
Lard, prime	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04⅝
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, hams	16.50
Beef, family	9.00
Sugar, granulated	.04¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.50
Lead	2.85
Copper, lake ingot	10.65

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; Winter wheat, $3.00@$3.80, in wood; other prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 69@71c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@68c, by sample; No. 2 red, 72¼@74¾c; No. 2 corn, 23¼@23½c; No. 2 oats, 17¼@17¾c; No. 2 rye, 35½@38c; No. 2 barley, 35c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 59½@70c; prime timothy seed, $2.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $6.90@$6.95; lard, per 100 lb, $4.25@$4.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.60@$3.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4@$4.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4@$4.12½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $4.95; granulated, $4.32; standard A, $4.09. Linseed Oil—Raw, 29c; boiled, 31c.

COTTON.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing.
October	7.71	7.78	7.71	7.78@7.79
November	7.70	7.78	7.70	7.78@7.79
December	7.86	7.94	7.86	7.93@7.94
January	7.98	8.05	7.97	8.04@8.05
February	8.03	8.10	8.03	8.09@8.10
March	8.09	8.15	8.08	8.14@8.15
April	8.14	8.17	8.14	8.18@8.20
May	8.19	8.24	8.18	8.23@8.24
June	8.24	8.28	8.24	8.27@8.28
July	8.27	8.27	8.26	8.30@8.32

Market closed firm at 10 to 12 points advance. Transferable notices, October, 770; November, 780. Total sales, 150,800 bales.

Total net receipts, 43,539 bales; thus far this week, 296,487 bales. Exports to-day: Great Britain, 21,396 bales; France, 17,285 bales; Continent, 22,498 bales. Thus far this week: Great Britain, 126,467 bales; France, 42,896 bales; Continent, 54,515 bales; stock, 1,039,746 bales.

Spot cotton quiet; unchanged; middling uplands, 7 15-16c; middling gulf, 8 3-16c; sales, 162 bales, including 62 bales spinning and 100 bales contract.

Liverpool — Cables — Spot cotton good demand; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 22,000 bales; American, 16,000 bales; middling uplands, 4 17-32d. Futures steady buyers at last night's prices; closed very firm, at 1 to 1½ points net advance. January-February, 4 15½@; February-March, 4 16@; March-April, 4 15½@; April-May, 4 16½@; May-June, 417@; June-July, 4 17½@; July-August, 4 18¼@; October, 426@; October-November, 4 21½@; November-December, 4 17½@; December-January, 4 16½@.

Manchester—Yarns more slowly; cloths quiet.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 29.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6⅞c; net and gross receipts, 2,565 bales; sales, none; stock, 34,433 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—oCtton dull; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net receipts, none; gross receipts, 772 bales; sales, none; stock, 11,705 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 29.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6⅞c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 416 bales; exports coastwise, 267 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock,

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

SANTA FE DIRECTORS ISSUE THE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

The Freight Equipment of the Road Has Been Greatly Improved—Steel Structures and Earth Embankments Have Been Substituted for Wooden Bridges and Trestles—Company Has Leased Its Colorado and Kansas Coal Mines.

The report of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company for the six months ended June 30, 1896, shows excess of assets over all liabilities other than capital of $3,872,742.08. The total earnings were $13,590,234.85, an increase of $137,457.88 over 1895, and the operating expenses $10,207,428.67, a decrease of $946,207.88 from 1895. The net earnings were $3,382,806.18, an increase over 1895 of $1,083,665.76.

The assets detailed in the report amount to $402,533,424.03. They include $371,669,826.78 for railroad franchises and other property, including stocks, bonds, &c., acquired from the Purchasing Committee, and $20,000,000 of preferred stock in special trust, and $914,810.64 in cash. The liabilities include capital stock, preferred, $131,488,000, and common, $102,000,000; funded debt, $162,278,050; accounts payable, $3,100,888.39; taxes accrued, $665,951.89; prior accounts on liquidation, $1,403,512.35, and profit and loss surplus, $141,720.18.

The decrease in operating expenses is in part attributable to the necessity of treating unadjusted expenses of the receivership period as prior liabilities. Items of this character, which in a continuous management would have appeared as expenses in the six minths' period, are as follows:

Maintenance of road and structures	$6,950.89
Maintenance of equipment	204,112.06
Transportation and traffic	217,614.57

If these items be considered, the decrease in transportation and traffic expenses, as compared with the same period in the previous year, would stand at $552,882.32, while maintenance of road and structures and maintenance of equipment would show greater expenditures than in 1895.

The report deals with the sale of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway as a prudential measure, and the negotiations for the acquisition of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

The freight equipment, the report says, is for the most part already equipped with air brakes, and is being supplied with automatic couplers as rapidly as possible, about $50,000 remaining to be expended on this account, of which $36,000 has been charged to operating expenses. The shops, tools, and machinery are in good condition, and substantially adequate to all demands. A large amount of work has been done in the way of substituting steel structures and earth embankments for wooden bridges and trestles.

The company has leased its Colorado coal mines to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for three years from Aug. 20, 1896. It has also leased its Kansas mines for three years from Oct. 1, 1896, to C. J. Devlin, who for several years was manager of the Atchison coal properties. The terms of the leases are such that the company can lose nothing on the operation of the mines, while the general result of the leases upon the company's net earnings is expected to be favorable in many ways.

More than half of the locomotives in use in Southern California have been converted into oil burners, and that improvement is still in progress. The discovery of petroleum in Los Angeles furnishes a fuel considerably cheaper than coal for use in Southern California, and the results obtained from its employment are gratifying.

THE SEABOARD SYNDICATE.

It Has Been Unable to Raise the Money to Pay for Its Purchase.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—A little inside history of the deal for the sale of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad to the syndicate headed by Thomas F. Ryan of New-York came to light this morning. It explains the delay in the consummation of the deal and disposes of many absurd rumors which have been freely circulated.

When a controlling interest in the stock was negotiated for just previous to the annual meeting at Portsmouth, Va., some weeks ago, it was supposed that the deal would be closed up in a few days. A good round sum was paid in cash as a guarantee of good faith. The balance was to be paid within a stipulated time. Upon this final payment being made the property was to be turned over to the Ryan syndicate along with the resignations of the present directory of the Seaboard Company.

It appears, however, that when the final payment, which represented something like a round million dollars, became due, the purchasers were not ready with the cash. They found that in the present unsettled state of the money market the required sum was not so easy to raise. They offered, it is understood, to pay half of the amount in cash and asked for time on the balance. To this proposition Louis McLane, who is representing the Pooling Committee in the deal, declined to assent and the purchasers returned to New-York to look for more ready money. In the meantime they secured an extension of time on the whole transaction.

Thus the matter now stands, Mr. McLane insisting that the whole amount must be paid in cash before the pooled stock is turned over to the Ryan syndicate. In this pool there are 40,000 shares and there are enough additional to make, with the 2,700 shares secured by Gen. Gill, over 9,000 shares. Owing to the peculiar voting privileges which the charter of the company provides for, a big majority of the total issue is necessary to a complete control. This charter, which is one of the oldest in the country, scales the vote so that stockholders have a vote for each share up to a certain number. Beyond this the number of votes is scaled, the proportion depending upon the size of the holding. This provision was put in the charter with a view to protecting minority interests.

Mr. McLane has issued a circular advising stockholders to pool their stock with the committee of which he is the head. It is not stated what price those who pool their stock will receive, but it will probably be something in the neighborhood of $125. This will be $25 more per share than was received by those who joined with Gen. Gill in selling their stock at par.

Meanwhile the air is filled with rumors that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is after the Seaboard system, desiring it for an outlet to the sea. Should this be true, it would not be improbable for the Ryan syndicate to sell out to the company. The ownership of this line by the Louisville and Nashville would practically complete the latter system by giving it an entrance to the Northern sea ports.

Should the property pass into the hands of the Louisville and Nashville, the war of rates would be permanently ended, and that line's rivalry with the Southern would be much more friendly than has been the rivalry between the Southern and the Seaboard Air Line. In any event, rates will be restored on the bad and two steamer lines will be consolidated and operated under a single management.

It is not believed that there will be any further developments in the Seaboard affair until the latter part of next week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Officers of the Southern Railway here say that they have no news respecting the purchase of the Seaboard Air Line, and have no interest in the matter beyond that of securing a more congenial rival, which they expect, no matter who the new owners of the Seaboard system may be.

Freight Rates to Advance.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Arrangements have been perfected by all the Western railroads to put into effect advanced freight tariffs on Nov. 2. On all articles, except grain, rates are restored to tariffs in effect prior to the commencement of the rate war. On grain the new rates will be from 5 cents to 7 cents lower than the old ante-war tariffs. In anticipation of the advance in rates shippers have been rushing freight forward in large quantities. Some of the roads are seriously embarrassed for the want of cars, especially at Missouri River points. It is expected, however, that shipments will drop off considerably when the new rates have become effective.

C., B. & Q. Earnings.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The September statement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, including the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, shows a decrease of $144,978 in gross and a decrease of $114,580 in net earnings. In 1895 the figures of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy alone showed a gross increase of $268,260; net increase, $146,370.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Railway earnings in Michigan were in August, $2,545,893, against $2,620,443 last year, and for the eight months ended Sept. 1, 1896, $19,201,865, against $18,543,544 in 1895.

—Lake Superior shippers complain of a demand for a one-dollar freight, which deters them from moving special ores from the head of the lake. Cheaper tonnage would be taken.

—The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association have renewed the freight differentials of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway of 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2 per 100 pounds.

—A half rate for the transportation of United States troops from Fort Hamilton to San Antonio, Texas, has been authorized by the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

—Edward Canfield, General Superintendent, and J. E. Childs, General Manager, of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway are at Hancock Junction, N. Y., on a black-bass fishing excursion.

—The report of the Newburg Electric Railway Company and its leased and operated lines for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a surplus of $9,848, against $14,907 for the corresponding period of last year.

—The Roanoke and Southern Railroad, leased by and part of the system of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, will be sold under foreclosure Nov. 24. The upset price is to be $500,000, and it is probable that the Norfolk and Western will acquire the road.

—Affairs of the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway of the Queen and Crescent route are set forth in the report for the quarter ending Sept. 30. The gross earnings were $825,726; operating expenses and taxes, $643,273; net earnings, $185,522, a decrease of $115,233.

—Charles Parsons, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company has notified holders of first consolidated mortgage bonds that more than two-thirds have been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New-York and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. Deposits after Nov. 18 will be penalized.

—A Western idea of railroad business after election is that there will be a large passenger business. Country merchants will not lay in stocks until the result of the campaign is known, and after Nov. 3 there will be an army of commercial travelers going in every direction. Tours south have been delayed because of the exodus of men to stay at home and vote.

—The monthly statement of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company, filed in the United States court by the receiver, W. H. McDoel, shows for the past month, receipts, $384,645, and disbursements, $377,503, and a cash balance of $54,532. A committee which is to be hostile to the Reorganization Committee in the matter of the 6 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds has not yet been announced by W. D. Barbour & Co. and others.

—Curiosity in regard to the effect of the Lexington Avenue cable line on the Third Avenue lines is satisfied. The statement of the Third Avenue for the September 30 quarter shows that the loss was not particularly heavy, gross earnings decreasing $20,770, representing a loss in passengers carried of 415,620. The effect of the change of motive power, however, on Third Avenue earnings is illustrated by comparison with the September 30 quarter in 1894, for gross increased $93,124 this year, representing 1,862,480 additional passengers carried.

—A step has been taken in a Connecticut suit, that of the New-Haven and Derby Railroad against the Mercantile Trust Company of this city, trustee, which is regarded as favoring the plan of the New-Haven to merge into its system of the Shepaug, Litchfield and Northern Railroad Company. A preliminary order has been signed in the suit by Judge Shumway of the Superior Court. The plaintiffs ask for a receivership of the voting trust syndicate, which acquired a majority of the shares of the Shepaug, which, with the Housatonic system, is in the control of the New-Haven.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		A. M.
Sun rises...6:26	Sun sets...4:59	Moon rises...

HIGH WATER OCT. 30.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
1:20 P. M.	1:34 A. M.	3:23 A. M.
1:38 P. M.	1:54 P. M.	3:43 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 30.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Oct. 22
Boyne	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
Campania	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Corinthia	Gibraltar	Oct. 15
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Oct. 27
El Monte	New-Orleans	Oct. 16
Kansas City	Swansea	Oct. 16
Michigan	London	Oct. 16
Prussia	Hamburg	Oct. 18
Seguranca	Havana	Oct. 24
St. Louis	Southampton	Oct. 24

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

Concho	Galveston	Oct. 21
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Oct. 28
City of Augusta	Savannah	Oct. 27
Flaxman	St. Lucia	Oct. 23
Hesperia	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
Island	Copenhagen	Oct. 15
La Bourgogne	Havre	Oct. 24
Niagara	Nassau	Oct. 27
Taormina	Havre	Oct. 17
Tower Hill	London	Oct. 17

SUNDAY, NOV. 1.

Critic	Dundee	Oct. 18
El Sud	New-Orleans	Oct. 27
Fulda	Gibraltar	Oct. 23
Finance	Colon	Oct. 25
Martello	Hull	Oct. 17
Orinoco	Bermuda	Oct. 29

MONDAY, NOV. 2.

Bovic	Liverpool	Oct. 23
El Mar	New-Orleans	Oct. 28
Powhattan	Gibraltar	Oct. 19
State of California	Glasgow	Oct. 22
Seneca	Havana	Oct. 29
Tiverton	Shields	Oct. 19

TUESDAY, NOV. 3.

Munchen	Hamburg	Oct. 22
Mississippi	London	Oct. 22
Noordland	Antwerp	Oct. 24
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Oct. 21

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Advance	Oct. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	Oct. 30	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Rio Grande	Oct. 30	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mexico	Oct. 31	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
British Queen	Oct. 31	Antwerp	22 State St.
Knickerbock'r	Oct. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Manhattan	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Oct. 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Alene	Oct. 31	Kingston	24 State St.
Matanzas	Oct. 31	Newcastle	22 State St.
Ontario	Oct. 31	London	22 State St
C. of B'm'gh'm	Oct. 31	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
El Paso	Oct. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 29 N. R.
San Marcos	Oct. 31	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Lorenzo	Oct. 31	Hull	22 State St.
Massdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	Oct. 31	Jacks'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Seminole	Nov. 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Alamo	Nov. 4	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Nor	Nov. 4	W'd'd Isl.	39 Broadway.
Havel	Nov. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Siberian	Nov. 4	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seneca	Nov. 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
Cherokee	Nov. 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Nov. 4	N'p'l's, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
Orinoco	Nov. 5	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Nov. 5	Pern'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
State of Cal'a	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Nov. 7	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Nov. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Nov. 7	Jeremie	24 State St.
Campania	Nov. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Nov. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Nov. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Yumuri	Nov. 10	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Alps	Nov. 10	Gonaives	24 State St.
Trave	Nov. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Nov. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Nov. 11	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	Nov. 11	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Grangense	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Bergen	Nov. 11	Mantanzas	80 Wall St.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Orcassia	Nov. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Nov. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Nov. 19	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Werkendam	Nov. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Nov. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Touraine	Nov. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Nov. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Nov. 21	London	1 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm	Nov. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Nov. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Arrived.

SS Kennett, (Br.,) Brown, Tampico Oct. 15 and Progreso 22d, with mdse. to the Atlantic & Mexican Gulf Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Willehad, (Ger.,) Kuhlmann, Bremen Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Lambert, from Boston, in ballast to John C. Seager.

SS Irrawaddy, (Br.,) McMillan, Trinidad Oct. 21 and Grenada 22d, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M. to-day.

SS Grangense, (Br.,) Spaulding, Manaos Oct. 13, Para 18th, and Barbados 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Shipton & Green. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Helena, (Br.,) Luckham, Shields Oct. 15, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Findlay, London Oct. 17, with mdse. to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Goodwin, for Newport News; Excelsior, for New-Orleans; Normannia, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Edam, for Amsterdam; Manitou, for Avonmouth.

New Whistling Buoy.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District notifies mariners that on Oct. 28, a whistling buoy for day marking purposes, was moored about 200 feet W by N from the Gedney Channel whistling buoy, New-York Lower Bay. The experimental buoy is attached to a second-class nun buoy, and both buoys are painted brown.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New-York Oct. 17 for Naples and Genoa, passed Gibraltar Oct. 27.

SS Aloedene, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Oct. 13 for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from New-York Oct. 17 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) Capt. Trenaman, from New-York Oct. 15 for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New-York Oct. 17 for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, sld. from Antwerp for New-York Oct. 27.

SS Kirkfield, sld. from Sunderland for New-York Oct. 27.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudson, from New-York, arr. at Christiansand yesterday.

SS Elysia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New-York Oct. 14, arr. at Greenock to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierlich, for New-York, via Naples and Gibraltar, sld. from Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, for New-York, sld. from Rotterdam at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, from New-York for Flushing, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANGERMANN, BENEDICT A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENEDICT A. ANGERMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Times Building, No. 147 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of August, 1896. JOHN ANGERMANN, Administrator. D. B. N. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Administrator, Times Building, N. Y. City. au14-law6mF

BAMMANN, JOHN D. RICHARD, DICK, DIEDRICH or JOHANN DIEDRICH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. BAMMANN, also known as Richard Bammann, Dick Bammann, Diedrich Bammann, and Johann Diedrich Bammann, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Rabe & Keller, No. 243 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. PETER FREDERICK BAMMANN, WILLIAM SCHIERECK, Executors. RABE & KELLER, Att'ys for Ex'rs. s18-law6mF

BOETTIGHEIMER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES BOETTIGHEIMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rollin M. Morgan, at No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1896. CHARLES F. ALLEN, Temporary Administrator. ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Attorney for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City. o9-law6mF

DAVIS, PRISCILLA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Abohbot, Aligrea Levy, Mariamne Carvalho, David Levy, Elizabeth Unger, Edward Davis, Elias Levy, Mary Ann Isaacs, Charles Isaacs, David Isaacs, Barron Urago Davis, Lawrence Davis, Eva Frank, send greeting:

Whereas, Barron Davis of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 23d day of August, 1886, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of PRISCILLA DAVIS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

J. P. SOLOMON, Attorney for Petitioner, 87 Nassau St., City. o16-law6wF.

DU BERCEAU, ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR DU BERCEAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1896. ARTHUR A. DU BERCEAU, Administrator c. t. a. JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administrator, 4 Warren Street, New-York. o30-law6mF

DU BERCEAU, EDGAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDGAR DU BERCEAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1896. ARTHUR A. DU BERCEAU, Administrator c. t. a. JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administrator, 4 Warren Street, New-York. o30-law6mF

DOLL, ERNST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST DOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, his attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1896. CHARLES DOLL, Administrator, FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s11-law6mF

FELL, MORTIMER L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORTIMER L. FELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, Room 30, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1896. RICHARD KEMBLE BOCKOVEN, Executor. o16-law6mF

FORBES, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. FORBES, late of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 88 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of January next.—Dated New-York the twenty-fourth day of June, 1896. LAURA C. BROWNING, Administratrix. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Administratrix. No. 88 Nassau Street, New-York City. N. Y. je19-law6mF

GANZENMULLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GANZENMULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Fromme, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of June, 1896. FREDERICK WAGNER, HENRY C. GANZENMULLER, WILLIAM GANZENMULLER, Executors. ISAAC FROMME, Atty. for Executors, 256 Broadway, N. Y. City. je12-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HATHAWAY, MARGARET S.—Pursuant to an order of Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. HATHAWAY, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at 146 West 92d Street, New-York City, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of December, A. D. 1896.—Dated this 30th day of April, A. D. 1896. BAILEY J. HATHAWAY, JR., ANNA HATHAWAY, Executors. my1-law6mF

HOPPER, HENRY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. HOPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chas. Bulkley Hubbell, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of July, 1896. EVA DELL HOPPER, Administratrix. CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy3-law6mF

LIVINGSTON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of August, 1896. ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executor. WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New-York City. au21-law6mF

MARCOTTE, LOUISE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE M. MARCOTTE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1896. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, CHARLES COUDERT, Executors. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, New-York City. o23-law6mF

McISAAC, ALEXANDER.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Dundas McIsaac, Margaret McIsaac, and the nieces and nephews, if any there be, of ALEXANDER McISAAC, deceased, and to all other persons interested in the estate of said Alexander McIsaac, deceased, as heirs, next of kin, or otherwise, whose names and addresses are unknown and cannot, with due diligence, be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, Adelaide McIsaac of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1877, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alexander McIsaac, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. o9-law6wF&n20

MILLER, MARY A. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. A. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, John Lynch, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of July, 1896. EUGENE F. BRUNDAGE, Executor. jy31-law6mF

MULFORD, SAMUEL P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL P. MULFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1896. MINNIE L. MULFORD, Administratrix. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s11-law6mF

O'ROURKE, GWEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gwen O'Rourke, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the residence of Catherine O'Rourke, No. 315 West 145th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. LIZZIE CAVANAGH, Administratrix. O9-law6mF

RACKER, HENRY ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY ARTHUR RACKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Cole & Potter, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. ALICE WILSON, WILLIAM H. FRENCH, Administrators. GEO. M. BAKER, Attorney for Administrators, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Beekman St., New-York City. jy10-law6mF

STEUERNAGEL, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katharine Killan, Elise Daubert, John Schneider, Elizabeth Kiesel, née Schneider, send greeting:

Whereas, Maria Steuernagel of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 23d day of September, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN STEUERNAGEL, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. o23-1aw6wF&d4

TOOKER, JOSEPH H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City